

Attack on Synagogue Is Attributed to Arab 'Terrorist Network'

From Agency Dispatches
 VIENNA — Police on Monday released all but three Arabs arrested in a machine-gun attack on a synagogue that killed two persons and injured 20 during the weekend. The authorities attributed the attack to an "Arab terrorist network in Austria."

Religious leaders, politicians and Viennese crowded into the narrow cobbled streets of Vienna's old center in a march mourning the victims of the attack. Memorial services were held in the street outside the 155-year-old Israeli Temple Synagogue. A bouquet of flowers marked a doorstep that was left stained with blood from Saturday's gun and grenade attack.

Chief Rabbi Akiba Eisenberg of Vienna charged in remarks delivered to the mourners that officials had tried to encourage only the holding of a memorial march instead of both the march and a ceremony.

"We have apparently discovered a big Arab terrorist network in Austria, but we are still in the dark where their headquarters are and

who gave them the orders for the attack," a police official said.

On Sunday night, six Arabs were detained in the apartment of one of two suspected terrorists. Police said they were released because they had nothing to do with the attack and only shared the apartment of one of the suspected terrorists.

Still in custody were two persons arrested outside the synagogue and a third Arab whose role in the raid was still unclear.

The two suspected terrorists captured in the attack were identified as Husham M. Rajih, 21, an Iraqi, and Ali Yussuf, 22, who was wounded in a struggle during the raid. Mr. Yussuf said he was from Egypt, but had destroyed his passport.

The third Arab, who did not take part in the raid but was found in the apartment of Mr. Rajih, was identified as Mohsen Al Azehour from Syria. His role in the plot is still under investigation.

Security System Off

A sophisticated television security system in Vienna's main synagogue was switched off at the time of the attack, press reports said Monday. The device had been switched off because no work, including switching on electrical equipment, is allowed on the Jewish Sabbath, Saturdays, the reports added.

The Austrian Interior Ministry had not been aware that the device was not switched on, the reports said. A spokesman for the Jewish community refused to comment, but said: "You can be sure that this is not going to happen again."

The Austrian authorities introduced the security system and a police guard after an attack on the synagogue in 1979.

Saudi Plane Technology

(Continued from Page 1)

some radios and for the so-called identification. Friend or foe system might present problems in permitting the Saudi radar planes to work with U.S. Air Force jets or fighters from U.S. Navy carriers.

However, a U.S. official explained that the commercial versions of equipment sold to the Saudis would be made identical in "fit, form and function" to U.S. equipment, so that "we can snap our black boxes and insert our black boxes, if necessary."

'Look-Down' Radar

Sometime after the fall of 1985, the five Saudi AWACS planes would replace four U.S. AWACS planes now based in Saudi Arabia.

The AWACS is basically a modified Boeing 707 with a large rotodome mounted above the fuselage. The equipment, which makes six revolutions a minute, contains radar antennas and the Identification Friend or Foe antenna.

One of the most important abilities of the AWACS is its unusually capable "look-down" radar. Ordinary radars find it difficult to separate useful targets on or near the ground from a so-called "background clutter" of confusing and overlapping signals. The AWACS can pick up low-flying objects at considerable range, although this ability varies with the size of the target plane.

The low-level radar coverage is important both for what administration officials call the intended use of the Saudi AWACS planes and for what pro-Israeli critics fear might be their unauthorized use against Israel. On station over eastern Saudi Arabia, the planes are believed to be able to extend the warning time against a low-level attack from about two minutes to about seven minutes.

The extra time is believed sufficient to permit Saudi fighter planes to attack incoming aircraft before they release any bombs, something that would not be possible in the flat terrain of the Gulf if only ground radar stations were in use.



Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, on platform, addressed visitors Monday in northern Tehran.

Iranian President, Premier Die of Injuries

(Continued from Page 1)

bombing was carried out "by the legitimate resistance movement."

"I am not informed at this time exactly who planted the bomb, but it was the resistance movement and I do not deny that the Mujaheddin make up the majority of that movement," he said by telephone.

A council similar to the one that took over after Mr. Bani-Sadr was impeached in June assumed control of the government. In a statement, the council said the bombing was ordered by "criminal American" and carried out by foes of the Khomeini regime.

Mr. Bahonar was a member of the presidential council; its surviving members are Mr. Rafsanjani and Mr. Ardebili. The constitution calls for an election to be held within 50 days to fill the presidency.

Mr. Rajai, a former schoolteacher who was made premier by the ruling fundamentalist Islamic Republican Party while Mr. Bani-Sadr was president, was elected president in a landslide vote July 24 and was sworn in Aug. 3. Mr. Bahonar, who succeeded Mr. Beheshti as party leader, became premier on Aug. 5.

The ouster of Mr. Bani-Sadr after a prolonged power struggle with the party set off a campaign of violence by the Mujaheddin and other groups. In response, the clergy-led government has arrested thousands of leftists and executed more than 470 "counterrevolutionaries" since June.

his campaign to eliminate Palestinian moderates, ordered the assassinations of several prominent PLO officials in Europe engaged in making contact with Israeli doves in 1978.

However, he was expelled from Baghdad three years ago as President Saddam Hussein of Iraq moved toward the Arab mainstream.

In recent months, reliable reports say Abu Nidal has switched allegiance to Syria. His Damascus-based organization struck in Vienna earlier this year, murdering the Jewish community leader there.

Besides wanting to discredit PLO diplomacy in Europe, Syria reportedly was irritated at Mr. Arafat because of the way he gained credit for helping bring about a cease-fire in Lebanon last month.

Syrian leaders had calculated that the United States and Saudi Arabia — mediators in the crisis — would recognize a bigger political debt to Syria for cooling hostilities.

France Moving to Ease Strain in Arab Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

from the Gulf, oil-exporting Arab governments developed their own set of reservations about France.

Mr. Mitterrand's decision to overturn the previous government's compliance with the Arab boycott against Israel drew irritated comment from Arab officials and businessmen.

According to Western diplomats who deal with the Gulf, conservative Arab leaders also are uncomfortable with Mr. Mitterrand's decision to appoint Communist ministers. They dislike the presence of several strongly pro-Israeli advisers in his immediate entourage.

They worry about the Socialist government's intention to nationalize key industries and to apply stricter moral standards to arms sales — developments likely to cramp commissions.

In effect, they see Mr. Mitterrand tilting toward Israel. Israel's irritated reaction to the Cheysson-Arafat meeting, as analyzed by several diplomats in Paris, was a reflection of disappointed Israeli expectations. But Israel, on the whole, is said to be happy with the government change in France.

Vienna Attack

Israel also partially blamed the Vienna synagogue attack on Mr. Kreisky and his attempts to entice moderates in the PLO. Mr. Kreisky retorted that Israel's inflexible policy had incited Arab terrorism.

The Vienna attack, according to Arab sources, was carried out by followers of Sabry al-Banna — code-named Abu Nidal — who broke with Mr. Arafat after the 1973 war, when the PLO began looking for a negotiated settlement with Israel. Mr. Arafat's organization, condemned Abu Nidal to death in absentia.

Abu Nidal, backed by Iraq in

Cheysson Rejects Criticism

DAMASCUS (Reuters) — Mr. Cheysson on Monday rejected Israeli criticism of his meeting with Mr. Arafat and said he might meet him again at any time.

Mr. Cheysson, at a news conference at Damascus airport following a 24-hour visit to Syria, said of the Israeli criticism:

"I will not answer them, but would like to make clear to all that France is a sovereign state, that Arafat had met a number of responsible European officials and that many states had recognized the representation characteristic of the PLO and the Palestinians' right to participate in any negotiations."

Athens Seeking to Hold Up OECD Report on Economy

By Andriana Ierodiakonou
Washington Post Service

ATHENS — The government of Premier George Rallis has asked the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to defer publication of its annual economic report on Greece because of its potential impact on the general election this fall.

The request points up the political implications of Greece's economic problems, stimulated in part by its joining the European Economic Community in January.

The move, characterized by observers as "not unprecedented, but fairly damning in its implications," was in sharp contrast to a previous litany of official assurances that the economy was recovering from the slowdown in growth rates, rising inflation and widening balance-of-payments deficits of recent years.

The government argues that Greece's current economic ills are common to other West European countries.

October Vote

Socialist opposition leader Andreas Papanastasiou, who is making the economy the focal point of his campaign, maintains that the policies of the ruling New Democracy Party have led the country to "chaos and bankruptcy." He proposes "socialization" of the nation's key industries, a loose term that seems to include conventional nationalization, the formation of agricultural cooperatives, a reform of bank credit policy and import controls.

The last word rests with the Greek voters on Oct. 18, who will have an eye on their pocketbooks.

In terms of the last decade the Greeks have never had it so bad. In the 1970s, Greece enjoyed annual growth rates of more than 5 percent. Economic policies designed to raise spending and increase the money supply provided citizens with more money and increased imported luxury goods to spend it on.

But the clouds began to gather in the late 1970s, as inflationary pressures increased and productivity and investments lagged. A move to tighten monetary and incomes policies succeeded in curbing growth, but not inflation.

Despite price controls, the annual inflation rate surged from 13 percent in 1978 to 25 percent in 1980, well above the West European average. At a continued 25 percent or more annual rate, Greece has the highest rate of inflation in the Common Market.

At the same time the 1980 balance-of-payments deficit widened to \$2.2 billion, reflecting a rise in import volume as well as increased oil prices.

The balance of payments problem should be eased somewhat by the production of the Prinos oilfield offshore from Kavalla in the

Black Africa Seems Likely to View U.S. Policy as Support of Pretoria

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

WHITE RIVER, South Africa — The crux of the Reagan administration's policy on southern Africa, as it was expounded Saturday by Assistant Secretary of State Chester A. Crocker, is that the United States will not allow itself "to be forced to align ourselves with one side or another" in the region's disputes.

But, coming in a week that saw South Africa mount its largest military operation in Angola since the civil war there six years ago, this assertion of the administration's intention to look after U.S. interests in the region and stay out of its black-white conflict was apt to strike black countries as a step toward a tacit alignment with the white government in Pretoria.

In defining southern Africa's economic importance to the United States, Mr. Crocker stressed its output of key minerals and its industrial production. He did not point out that this production is overwhelmingly in white-governed South Africa and not in the neighboring black countries.

But in declaring that "it does not serve U.S. interests to walk away from South Africa," Mr. Crocker seemed to be saying plainly that the United States would never put such economic ties at risk in order to influence South African policy.

United States would stay neutral in such circumstances, nor how it would act to restrain the more hawkish elements in the South African government who may see a possibility of forcing Washington to make the sort of choice that Mr. Crocker was attempting to rule out.

Aggressive Tactics

By one speculative line of interpretation that has been voiced by some South African specialists on regional politics, the more aggressive tactics being pursued by the South African armed forces in part, at creating a situation in which the five-nation Western "contact group" that has been seeking to promote a Namibian settlement would lose its cohesion and the United States would finally be forced to take sides.

In such a situation, so this theory goes, it is inconceivable that the Reagan administration would line up against South Africa.

Mr. Crocker's formulation of the new U.S. stand shows that he sees this pitfall. His method of avoiding it is to promote a Namibian settlement as a matter of urgency by doctoring the Western proposal. But his apparent assumption that South Africa is ready for the only kind of settlement the black countries in the region will accept — one in which the insurgent movement has a chance to come to power — has looked increasingly dubious, especially since an election in South Africa last April in which signif-

icant numbers of white voters defected to rightist extremist parties.

The same can be said about Mr. Crocker's assumption that a "process" of dismantling the legal structure of apartheid is under way on the domestic scene. In recent weeks, in its campaign to remove "illegal" blacks from Cape Town, the government has demonstrated that it is still determined to enforce the laws that Mr. Crocker terms "abhorrent."

Cautious Hedging

His carefully hedged language Saturday indicated that he was less optimistic now than he was four months ago when he told a U.S. Senate committee in fairly glowing terms about the prospects for reform under Mr. Botha, who was visibly weakened by the election. Mr. Botha now seems to be standing pat, if not actually veering to the right, in order to shore up his support.

Mr. Crocker says the United States should be supportive of would-be reformers so that they can "gain and hold the initiative." That suggests that he realizes they do not hold it now. But if they continue to lose out and a Namibian settlement evaporates in the process, the strategic and mineral interests Mr. Crocker stressed Saturday would still continue to exist.

Presumably in such circumstances — which some pessimists would say are already at hand — he would still have to say, "It does not serve our interest to walk away from South Africa."

South Africa, Angola Issue Conflicting Battle Reports

(Continued from Page 1)

anti-aircraft guns which would be brought back to South Africa.

Angop, the Angola news agency, said South African forces were still occupying the towns of N'giva and Xangongo along with other areas of Angola's Kunene border province.

Angop said fighting was still going on, but gave no details of what had taken place Monday.

The spokesman said remnants of the South African forces began the trek back to base, hauling with them tons of captured Soviet-manufactured equipment.

During the six-day incursion, 11 South African soldiers died and 450 Angolan soldiers and SWAPO guerrillas were killed in a series of artillery and ground battles, the spokesman said. He said three Angolan soldiers were captured.

Senior South African officers told correspondents who visited the battle area during the weekend that equipment seized included several Soviet T-34 tanks, armored vehicles, several hundred Soviet-built heavy trucks, and many new

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Another Irish Prisoner Joins Hunger Strike

BELFAST — Irish Republican prisoner Hugh Carville joined the hunger strike in the Maze prison outside Belfast Monday, bringing to seven the number now fasting for special status.

Four guerrillas have already stated themselves to death and the execution of an 11th, Laurence McKewen, is deteriorating on his 64th day without food, a British government spokesman said.

The spokesman said Mr. Carville, 25, a member of the IRA fighting British rule in Northern Ireland, refused breakfast this morning. Britain has rejected the demands of the prisoners for freedom of association, segregation from Protestant prisoners loyal to Britain and the right to refuse prison work.

Cambodia Reveals Terms for Vietnam Cutback

NEW DELHI — Some of the Vietnamese troops in Cambodia will be "immediately withdrawn" if Thailand stops supplying arms and ammunition to the "rebels and reactionary forces" who oppose the Heng Samrin regime, the Cambodian deputy premier, Hsa Sen, said Monday.

Hsa Sen, at the end of a six-day visit here, did not say how many Vietnamese soldiers remain in his homeland nor how many would leave if his conditions are met. Vietnam intervened militarily in its Southeast Asian neighbor in 1979 and toppled the Pol Pot government.

In a written statement given to reporters before a news conference, Hsa Sen, who also is Cambodia's foreign minister, spelled out the conditions. "As from now on, if Thailand ceases to allow the Pol Pot remnants and mercenaries of other Khmer reactionaries to use its territory, ceases to supply them with provisions and arms, disarms them and confines them to a separate camp far from the borders, Kampuchea (Cambodia) and Vietnam will agreeably withdraw a part of the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea."

Vietnam Agrees to UN Proposals on Refugees

BANGKOK — Vietnam has agreed to UN plans to boost the departure of refugees on special flights from Ho Chi Minh City and to discourage so-called boat people from leaving the country illegally, a senior refugee official said Monday.

Zia Rizvi, chief of the UN High Commission for Refugees in South Asia, said 1,000 or more Vietnamese were expected to leave the country each month. "The idea is to discourage illegal departures and to stem the flow of boat people," he said.

The new emphasis on the "orderly" departure of Vietnamese followed talks last week in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City between Mr. Rizvi and Vietnamese officials. The refugees would be provided with exit visas and would leave Vietnam on weekly commercial flights and UN-chartered aircraft, Mr. Rizvi said. The orderly departure program run by the United Nations has been in existence for some years but until now has never been used as a major route for refugees.

Norwegians Warn Danes to Quit Disputed Waters

COPENHAGEN — Norwegian sailors boarded half a dozen Danish fishing trawlers Monday in North Sea waters claimed by both countries and warned the Danes to leave.

Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen, meanwhile, ordered a coast guard ship to the area. He said the ship had orders not to step in as long as Norwegian officers were boarding the vessels only to deliver warning.

The dispute concerns fishing rights between southeastern Greenland, a part of the Danish kingdom, and Jan Mayen, an outcropping of rock that is claimed by Norway and lies 600 miles (960 kilometers) west of its mainland. International law allows nations to claim first rights on fish up to 200 nautical miles from their shores, but the laws are vague on what constitutes a nation's shores.

U.S. Aide Urges Easing of Overseas Bribery Laws

WASHINGTON — Attorney General William French Smith, addressing an international assembly of lawyers, called Monday for a uniform, multinational agreement for treating foreign bribery by multinational enterprises.

"There is a growing wave of sentiment suggesting that the United States has adopted much too broad a view of its jurisdiction over activities that affect more than one nation and involve conduct not wholly confined to our territory," Mr. Smith said.

His remarks were prepared for delivery at the opening session of the 29th biennial Congress of the Union Internationale des Avocats of the United Nations. "Although this country intends to ensure that its own companies refrain from engaging in bribery abroad," Mr. Smith said, "we are undertaking to amend our law to show a more appropriate regard for practices that do not reach that level and that are acceptable in foreign countries."

Stores Closed

Most stores in the predominantly Muslim district of West Beirut were shuttered for the strike, and the last crossing point between the city's western sector and the Christian-controlled eastern half was closed to traffic. Gunmen were posted along the road.

Shortly before midnight, there were two explosions at the Ministries of Information and Economy located about 10 blocks apart in West Beirut. The blasts caused damage but no injuries.

The independent newspaper An Nahar quoted an anonymous telephone caller as saying the attacks were carried out by "the sons of Imam Sadr."

A television station went off the air briefly Sunday night, and An Nahar said the interruption was caused by armed men who stormed the building.

The Shiite community is the largest single sect in Lebanon, numbering about 950,000 in a population of 3 million. They consider Iran's revolutionary patriarch Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini their supreme spiritual leader.

Meanwhile, Israel's Army Radio charged that Palestinian guerrillas violated the cease-fire along the Lebanese border on Sunday, firing grenades into a Christian militia camp in southern Lebanon. It said militiamen returned fire.

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Carter Reflects on Foreign Policy

Discusses Shah, Brezhnev and Sadat

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

SHANGHAI — Former President Jimmy Carter says he did the right thing to hold his tongue about the policies of his successor in the early months of the new administration, allowing President Reagan to swing around to views "reasonably compatible" with his own on several major foreign policy questions.

Citing the Middle East peace process, proliferation of nuclear weapons and the China-Taiwan issue as examples of Reagan administration policy shifts, Mr. Carter said, "I think they would have found it much more difficult to evolve their present policies... had I spoken out in a combative way or a critical way" about the initial tendencies.

Mr. Carter, who has had no contact with President Reagan since turning over the presidency on Jan. 20, attributed modifications in his successor's policies in part to "experience in the Oval Office" that required changes from campaign rhetoric.

Plenty of Time

Another reason he has said so little in public, according to Mr. Carter, is his belief that other Democrats such as Walter F. Mondale and Sens. Edward M. Kennedy and John Glenn need their day in the sun. "There's plenty of time for me in the future to voice my own views if I see fit," Mr. Carter said.

Asked if he is thinking of running for president again, Mr. Carter replied: "No, I don't have any ambitions to run for public office." On Saturday night, Mr. Carter, who is on his first overseas trip since leaving the presidency, looked back on his administration of foreign affairs and ahead to the future in an interview in the city of Xian, Shaanxi province. Late Sunday, Mr. Carter and his party left for Shanghai.

Discussion of Crises

The former president discussed the crisis in Iran, especially his decision to admit the shah to the United States, at some length for the first time since the freeing of the U.S. hostages on Inauguration Day. And he spoke anew of his surprise at the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, which he called a "radical departure" from previous Soviet policy and a surprise to all his advisers.

Speaking of the foreign leaders with whom he dealt as president, Mr. Carter called President Anwar Sadat of Egypt "my favorite of all," describing him as "completely honest, unrestrained, decisive and cooperative."

Mr. Carter said he had discussed "in depth" with Mr. Sadat his possible courses of action after regaining the remainder of the occupied Sinai from Israel next spring under the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. "I don't think Sadat would do anything to deviate from the accord, even after obtaining the territory," said Mr. Carter. "I have absolute confidence in him."

Mr. Carter now admits that with Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel there had been a "series of sometimes highly emotional

confrontations with strongly felt opposing opinions." After easily reaching agreements with Mr. Sadat, "I would spend days or weeks or months negotiating with Begin, often with his own advisers being more amenable to an agreement than was he," Mr. Carter said.

An "Extremely Courageous" Begin At the same time, Mr. Carter called Mr. Begin an "extremely courageous man who made decisions for the well-being of the Middle East that sometimes were in contravention of his longstanding political alignments." And Mr. Carter added, "I don't know of any other Israeli leader who would have been willing to move so strongly on the return of the Sinai region to Egypt."

The former president, who said he has considered writing a book on the Middle East but was convinced by his publishers to write general memoirs instead, is deeply convinced that the contending parties must grapple with the Palestinian problem. "There is no way to have permanent peace in the Middle East without resolving the Palestinian issue," he said, repeating for emphasis, "No way."

President Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union, whom Mr. Carter met at Vienna for the signing of the SALT-2 treaty in mid-1979, was a surprise to Mr. Carter: "He was much more vigorous than had been reported to me by other foreign leaders with whom he had met." Mr. Brezhnev was "obviously in charge" of his delegation, seeming to make the final decision on contentious points, and "he had a sense of humor," Mr. Carter recalled.

Disapproval of Reagan

"Though it is politically popular to condemn everything about the Soviets these days, I was convinced then and I still am convinced that Brezhnev desires peace," Mr. Carter said. "I could see in his remarks and his attitude a deep memory of the 24 million Russians who were killed during World War II and a deep desire to avoid another world conflict."

The former president expressed disapproval of two elements of Reagan administration policy toward the Soviet Union: The "enormous" escalation of military spending, well beyond what Mr. Carter said he felt is needed, and failure to pursue strategic arms control "without hesitation" despite the cross purposes of the two superpowers in many areas.

"I felt that the Soviets negotiated in good faith and constructively on the SALT-2 treaty. I believe it's to the advantage of our country to observe its terms, and I don't believe it would be possible to negotiate a better treaty under existing circumstances," Mr. Carter said.

Asked where the Soviet-U.S. relationship went awry, the former president singled out "two serious mistakes which in my judgment terminated the peaceful progress that was exemplified by the SALT-2 treaty signing. These were the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December, 1979, and the 'sponsoring' of the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia. 'This is the root of the problem between me and Brezhnev and our two countries,'" he said.

Mr. Carter added that he had come to believe since then that "had the Soviets not gone into Afghanistan and been condemned on a worldwide basis, they would have invaded Poland." He declined to give his reasons for this assessment.

Iran Recalled

It was the painful subject of Iran, which consumed much of Mr. Carter's time and political capital in the year before his election last November, which drew the greatest amount of detailed recollection from the former president.

Mr. Carter said he had no doubt that the Iranian revolution, "causing the doubling of oil prices, enormous and uncontrollable inflation and the seizure of the hostages" was a major factor in his failure to be re-elected.

In their first meeting in 1977, Mr. Carter recalled, he counseled the shah in a general Cabinet room session and then in private in his inner office to "broaden his contacts among the Iranian people. The shah 'didn't agree that this change was necessary,'" Mr. Carter said.

'Shah Would Prevail'

The former president rejected charges that his human rights emphasis contributed to the monarch's downfall, saying, "I don't believe that the pointing out of the need to honor the rights of his people caused his downfall. If there was a cause, it was because he failed to honor the demands of his own people."

"I don't know of anybody who foresaw" the fall of the shah, the

former president said. "If there were those who did, they didn't reveal their foresight to me. That includes the press, private senior statesmen, the intelligence community and the State Department. There was a general presumption that the shah was threatened but that he would prevail."

When the shah did fall, Mr. Carter said, "there was no hesitation on my part in offering him a haven." The former president said he had helped arrange a place for the fallen shah at the Auenberg estate in California, and personally gave permission for the shah's airplane to be refueled at an Air Force base en route to California.

"At the last minute, a surprise to us, he decided to stay in Egypt" where he had flown from Tehran, Mr. Carter said. "Later, we still offered him a place to stay, but he said he wanted to go to Morocco."

Mr. Carter said that "after the Iranian revolution was implanted," he decided it would be a mistake for the shah to come to the United States, which would "renew the fervent pitch of animosity in Iran against American citizens." So when the shah asked to come to the United States after Morocco, "my own preference was that he go somewhere else."

15 Countries Contacted

"We contacted about 15 countries, trying to find a suitable place for the shah to reside," Mr. Carter said. The shah preferred some countries that would not accept him, such as Belgium and Switzerland, and rejected some that expressed willingness to take him in, including South Africa and Paraguay.

After a temporary stay in the Bahamas, the shah went to Panama, which accepted him "perhaps out of gratitude toward me," arising from the Panama Canal treaties and "against their better judgment," Mr. Carter said.

When Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance said that the shah "needed to come to our country for medical treatment, that his life was in danger... there was no hesitation on my part," Mr. Carter recalled. "I don't recall any tortured decision process."

Once the American hostages were seized growing out of Iranian protests about the presence of the shah in the United States, Mr. Carter faced a series of difficult choices.

"I've thought about it a lot. It was one of the more significant events of my life. And I still don't see a better series of decisions, even in retrospect, that I could have taken than the ones I did take at the time."

"I think it came out well in the end. Our nation's integrity was honored. Its interests were protected. The hostages' lives were spared. Their freedom was restored. I suffered politically, which is not of great moment in the historic scope of things."

"The lesson to be learned is how badly the Iranians suffered. I doubt if any kidnappers ever paid a more horrible price than the Iranians did," Mr. Carter said in reaction to the hostage-taking subverted the Iranian revolution, destroyed Iranian prosperity, destabilized Iran in the world and probably precipitated the attack by Iraq last fall.

"I think it is recognized that Iran made a terrible mistake and paid a terrible price," Mr. Carter said.

U.S. Accepts Responsibility In Sinking of Japanese Ship

United Press International
TOKYO — The United States formally took responsibility Monday for the collision of the U.S. nuclear submarine George Washington with a Japanese merchant vessel in April in which two Japanese crewmen were killed.

U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield called on Foreign Minister Sumo Sonoda to convey official regret about the accident, which soured Washington-Tokyo relations during the spring because survivors were not rescued by the submarine.

Mr. Mansfield also gave Mr. Sonoda a 70-page final report on Je Ramming and sinking of the Nissho Maru by the George Washington. He said the United States expects the compensation issue to be solved soon.

The foreign minister called the final report a "clear-cut" version of the incident. Ministry officials said the report held the nuclear submarine and crew members responsible for the collision and admitted the submarine did not make proper efforts to rescue Japanese seamen.

The ship went down in the East China Sea 176 kilometers (110



Former President Jimmy Carter met with Xie Zenghao, second from left, vice commander of the East China Fleet, aboard a Chinese missile destroyer. Rosalynn Carter accompanied them.

Salvador Rebels Planning Global Drive for Support

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Cheered by their recognition as a "representative political force" by France and Mexico, El Salvador's guerrilla-led opposition groups are now planning a diplomatic offensive to rally support for their cause among other Western and Third World countries.

An opposition spokesman said members of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, an alliance of leftist guerrilla and non-Marxist political groups, would travel to selected countries in Latin America, Western Europe and Africa as well as lobby among delegates attending the coming session of the UN General Assembly.

"We're not looking for expressions of support from Nicaragua or Cuba or the Soviet Union," the spokesman said. "We want to demonstrate that the Salvadoran conflict is not an East-West issue, despite what Washington claims. We want to show that a lot of non-Socialist countries sympathize with our cause."

Opposition representatives traveled to Panama immediately after the French-Mexican declaration of support Friday and will soon visit Ecuador, Peru, Guyana and Brazil. Other representatives plan to meet with government officials in Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Algeria, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia.

'Protective Umbrella'

"We hope that the Franco-Mexican statement will act as a sort of protective umbrella beneath which other countries can safely speak out," the opposition spokesman

said. "That's the importance of getting support from two countries that are so crucial to the United States."

The opposition's immediate objective, according to its leaders, is to create international pressure on the Reagan administration to recognize that a negotiated settlement of the Salvadoran conflict is the only alternative to more strife. To date, Washington has backed the Salvadoran military-civilian junta in its refusal to deal with the opposition and its rejection of outside mediation.

"Unless there are negotiations, the war will go on," said Salvador Samayoa, a leader of one of five guerrilla groups that make up the Frente Revolucionario. "The past few months have demonstrated that, even with enormous U.S. support, the Salvadoran armed forces have been unable to defeat us. On the contrary, we grow stronger by the day."

The guerrillas withdrew to mountain strongholds after their unsuccessful "final offensive" in January. But they stepped up their attacks again in mid-July, concentrating on sabotaging energy supplies, railroads and bridges in a strategy that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. described last Friday as "straight terrorism."

The United States, which now has 46 military advisers in El Salvador, has gradually increased its shipments of weapons to the country and has thrown its weight behind the junta's plan to hold elections for a constitutional assembly there in March.

Schmidt Accuses Pacifist Group of Being Soviet Tool

United Press International
BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has accused West Germany's leading pacifist movement of being a "tool" of the Soviet Union.

He said Sunday that several backers of the Krefeld Appeal, a petition asking Bonn to drop the NATO decision to station new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, were members of the Communist Party.

"There is no word of criticism for the Soviet Union," Mr. Schmidt said in a television interview. "This is clearly a tool very pleasing to them and treated by them in a friendly way."

Mr. Schmidt said he could not take the appeal seriously because it failed to mention Soviet weapons. Western intelligence reports say the Russians have about 250 SS-20 nuclear missiles in place, most targeted on Western Europe, and are adding a new one every five days.

Mr. Schmidt said Bonn would continue the policy decided upon by NATO in December, 1979, to install 572 U.S. Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles while at the same time offering talks with Moscow to reduce arms on both sides. "Peace is not created when one renders oneself defenseless against the armament or threat of another," Mr. Schmidt said.

Aide Indicates Pentagon Budget May Be Cut to Trim U.S. Deficit

By James L. Rowe Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers has given the clearest indication to date that the Reagan administration will have to trim the military budget to keep the 1982 federal deficit from growing.

Murray L. Weidenbaum, speaking on a U.S. television interview program, said military spending authority had grown 55 percent between fiscal 1980 and fiscal 1982 (beginning Oct. 1). Calling that growth "extremely generous," Mr. Weidenbaum suggested a less rapid expansion might be in order.

Meanwhile, Paul A. Volcker, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, said there is "no question" that the nation's monetary authorities plans to maintain tight controls on money and credit availability. These restrictions have kept interest rates at near-record levels for months. The high cost of borrowing is a major reason for increasingly pessimistic forecasts for the 1982 federal deficit.

Mr. Volcker, speaking on another television program, said the Fed's tight-money policies have reduced money supply growth and resulted in lower inflation this year. "We're a long way from home, but there are hopeful signs," Mr. Volcker said.

Uncomfortable Policy

He agreed that using monetary policy alone to fight inflation is uncomfortable. He said the administration needs to find more budget cuts to take some pressure off monetary policy in the fight to reduce inflation.

"We still have a \$700-billion budget. There's a lot of room for cutting. I find it hard to believe there is no room for economies in the defense program," Mr. Volcker said.

Mr. Weidenbaum admitted he did not have a specific plan to cut military spending, but said nothing was sacrosanct in the budget. Military spending should be "subject to the same tough" standards as any other federal budget item, he said.

Effect of Tax Cut

Although Mr. Weidenbaum stopped short of guaranteeing a cut in the Pentagon budget, it was the strongest statement to date by an administration official that cuts to hold down the budget deficit will have to come in military as well as civilian and social programs.

In private, however, officials have conceded that the \$150-billion tax cut passed last month will

result in deficits higher than the administration wants. If President Reagan is to keep his fiscal 1982 deficit to the \$42.5 billion he promised, they said, Pentagon spending will have to be trimmed. The Congressional Budget Office projects a \$60 billion deficit under current conditions.

Fears of a sharply higher deficit have sent stock and bond prices plunging in recent weeks.

Mr. Weidenbaum, however, said positive effects of the Reagan policy already are evident. While the New York markets may be plunging, he said, the world is giving the United States a vote of confidence. The dollar has been climbing in value in the past six months. "Sound as a dollar is an accurate statement once again," Mr. Weidenbaum said.

Mr. Weidenbaum's predecessor in the Carter administration, Charles L. Schultz, said the economy would be better off if the Reagan administration trimmed what he called a massive defense budget to enable the Federal Reserve to run a somewhat easier money policy.

But Mr. Schultz, on another program, said that no matter what the administration does, inflation cannot be eliminated without tight monetary policies.

Mr. Weidenbaum denied that there is a serious clash between the administration and the Federal Reserve Board over the Fed's stranglehold on the nation's money. Administration officials have said publicly in the past few days that they are concerned that high interest rates might hurt the economy.

But Mr. Weidenbaum and Mr. Volcker said Federal Reserve and

Report Says Pope To Revisit Poland

The Associated Press
WARSAW — Pope John Paul II, whose visit to his homeland in 1979 touched off a torrent of national pride, will return to Warsaw next year, Polish television has reported.

The Rev. Jozef Platek, head of the Pauline monks, said Sunday that he had traveled to Rome to invite the pontiff to visit on the 600th anniversary of the Black Madonna shrine in Czestochowa. "The holy father received us cordially and with joy," he said. "It will be the highlight of our celebrations."

The priest gave no specific date, but the main celebrations at Poland's most revered Roman Catholic shrine are Aug. 15.

administration officials are in constant contact and that there is no disagreement between them over the course of monetary policy.

Mr. Volcker discounted recurrent worries that high interest rates will throw the economy into a severe recession. "I think there have been many more predictions of recession in the last three or four years than recessions that happened," Mr. Volcker said.

He said he would not exclude the possibility of a recession, but said public policy cannot be conducted on the basis of "guesses," as he called recession predictions.

Korean Armistice Unit To Discuss U.S. Charge

The Associated Press
SEOUL — The Korean Military Armistice Commission will meet Tuesday to take up a U.S. charge that North Koreans fired a missile at a U.S. spy plane last week, the UN Command said Monday.

The commission, which discusses alleged violations of the 1953 Korean armistice, will meet at Panmunjom.

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U.S. Embassy Hit By Bomb in Lima

The Associated Press
LIMA — Seven explosions, including blasts at the U.S. Embassy and the residence of U.S. Ambassador Edwin G. Corr, caused heavy damage and killed two persons Monday, police reported.

The early morning explosions at the U.S. diplomatic installations coincided with bombings at the Ford Motor Co., the Bank of America, the local distributors of Coca-Cola and the G. Berckemeyer and Co. milk products administrative offices, which represent Carnation Milk in Peru.

The seventh blast was at a private home, where a fire killed two persons and injured seven others, police said. There was no further information immediately available on the fatalities or the home where they occurred. No injuries were reported in the other explosions.

Doctors Order Begin To Take a Brief Rest

Reuters
JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin, 68, was ordered by his doctors Monday to rest at home for a few days after complaining of pains in his left knee, a government official said.

The prime minister is due to meet President Reagan in Washington next week. The official said that doctors said Mr. Begin's knee aches would not cause any change in his travel plans. "It is just some knee pains and nothing more," he emphasized.

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DELTA IS READY WHEN YOU ARE

Once Proud Castile Attempts to Arouse Regional Sentiment

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

TORDESILLAS, Spain — In Spanish history, Castile is a proud name. Today it is a lament. Castile once sallied out to conquer the world. Today it is merely a region. If they were playing a small joke on the past, legislators from Old Castile gathered here recently and resolved that this hill town would be their capital.

They chose Tordesillas, which has 8,000 inhabitants and a few road junctions, not because it is particularly beautiful, or convenient, or important. They chose it because legislators from Burgos did not want Valladolid to be the capital, and legislators from Valladolid were against Burgos.

Tordesillas has had grander moments. In 1494, envoys from Portugal and Spain met here and carved up the known world between them. A line traced on a map determined that Brazil became Portuguese, and the rest of South America Spanish.

In 1509, after wandering around her kingdom with the calcified body of her husband, Queen Juana I of Castile came to rest in Tordesillas. Her son Carlos traveled here, decided she was crazy, declared himself king and locked his mother up in Tordesillas for 46 years. History remembers her as Juana la Loca, or The Mad.

"The town is on a small hill, and this kept it from growing," said Jose Castro Toledo, a priest who is also the historian of Tordesillas. "When the Parliament met here, there weren't enough rooms for the nobles to stay in, so they went to Valladolid. Felipe III stayed here when he was making Valladolid his capital. If Valladolid had remained the capital of Spain, Tordesillas might have been its Versailles."

The legislators who are trying to give some life to the new administrative entity called Castile-Leon, which comprises nine depopulated rural provinces, will also face accommodation problems when they hold their deliberation here. But a graver issue is the absence of any regional feeling among the 2.6 million people in the new region.

"The truth is that there is no regional sentiment," said Miguel Delibes, the writer, whose novels evoke the emptiness and bleakness of Castile's plains. "We Castilians once made a world, and the idea of locking us into a little Castile does not give us much enthusiasm. This regional sentiment is a bit exclusive, a bit provincial."

"State of Autonomies"

The death of Franco in 1975 unleashed repressed regional movements in Catalonia and the Basque provinces, which today enjoy limited home rule. But a novelty in democratic Spain has been the birth, at times induced, of regional movements where they never existed before. The constitution of 1978 recognizes Spain as a "state of autonomies" — which remains to be defined in practice.

Castile is the handmaiden of the imperial exploits of the Spanish monarchs that left it like a exhausted and bankrupted Barcelona and Bilbao, it is fashionable to rail at "Castilian centralism," as if Ferdinand and Isabella were still in business. But, in fact, in modern times Castile has been bled of men and money to stoke the industries of Barcelona and Bilbao.

At the turn of the century, the region had 2.3 million people. If Old Castile had grown with the rest of Spain, it would now have 4.2 million, instead of 2.6 million. Under Franco, its farms and villages were abandoned by families seeking a better life in the industrial centers of Spain and northern Europe. One can drive for miles without seeing a human being on the parched land.

"Our men have followed our riches," said Jose Elias Perez Baragan, the 45-year-old Socialist mayor of Tordesillas. Like other local leftists, he got his first political experience in a clandestine labor organization in the Renault plant in nearby Valladolid, an island of industrial activity in agricultural Castile.

"I understand this Castilian regionalism as a kind of self-defense," said the mayor. "If Basques and Catalans are defending their interests, we have to defend ours. We are forced to."

There is so little to defend. "It has been a slow death, and now I am afraid it is irreversible," said Mr. Delibes, ruminating on the bloodletting of population wealth and even vital energy from Castile. "There is less unemployment than in Andalusia, but there are no people. It is a desert."



BLOCKADE — A group of people pushed cars into the middle of the road to disrupt traffic at the Spanish town of Algorta near Bilbao to protest the construction of a nuclear power plant.

Disputing Payments, Marshall Islanders Repossess Land Used in U.S. Missile Tests

By Robert Trumbull
New York Times Service

HONOLULU — Marshallese families have begun repossessing islands in the Kwajalein Atoll, which they had relinquished for U.S. missile tests, in a move foreshadowing a confrontation with the United States over claims for millions of dollars.

According to Imada Kabua, president of the Kwajalein Atoll Corp., an organization representing the landowners, the move back to the islands is a protest against a delay by the Marshallese authorities in the payment, due in July, of \$2.4 million received from the United States for distribution to the displaced islanders.

Mr. Kabua, who has extensive land rights in Kwajalein as a high-ranking chief, was in Honolulu to consult attorneys about larger claims that go back to 1944.

Under a 1979 agreement between the Marshall Islands and the United States, the islanders received about \$6 million a year

for lands taken over for the missile-testing program — in which missiles fired from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California, 5,000 miles to the east, were shot down by other missiles fired from a \$1 billion installation on Kwajalein, the atoll's main island.

One-Time Payment

The 1979 agreement superseded a 1964 arrangement under which the Marshallese received a one-time payment of \$750,000, or \$1,000 an acre, for U.S. rights to use the land for 100 years, dating from 1944, when U.S. forces seized Kwajalein from the Japanese.

The 1979 agreement expires at the end of September. The Kwajalein Atoll Corp. notified the Marshallese authorities in June that its members would refuse to permit use of their land by the United States after Sept. 30 unless they received assurances of "full and fair compensation" for use between 1944 and 1979.

In principle, Mr. Kabua said, the landowners want to extend the terms of the 1979 agreement backward to 1944, a formula that would cost \$177 million if accepted by Congress, which would have to appropriate the money. However, there are indications that the islanders might scale down their demands in negotiations.

Meanwhile, attorneys for about 5,500 Kwajalein landowners have a lawsuit pending in the High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands seeking to nullify

all agreements made between the United States and the Kwajalein people before the 1979 arrangement to pay \$6 million annually.

The Marshall Islands and several other groups in the trust territory became self-governing in internal affairs in 1979. The islands, known collectively as Micronesia, were taken from Japan by U.S. forces in World War II. In 1947 they were made a UN trusteeship, with the United States as the administering power.

The Reagan administration is reviewing tentative agreements with the Marshalls, the Palau group and a new entity called the Federated States of Micronesia, comprising Yap, Truk, Ponape and Kosrae, that would make these entities independent states at the end of the trusteeship, with the proviso that U.S. military rights in the area be retained. A fourth chain, the Northern Mariana Islands, has voted to become a U.S. commonwealth.

The reoccupation of the Kwajalein islands that had been surrendered for the missile project was prompted by the needs of numerous families planning to send younger members to Hawaii to resume their schooling, Mr. Kabua said.

Prompt payment of the \$2.4 million now due to the displaced islanders probably would end the present protest campaign, he said, but not the campaign for compensation for the use of the lands from 1944 to 1979.

Afghan Rebels' Facade of Unity Cracks as Major Group Withdraws

By Tyler Marshall
Los Angeles Times Service

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — Despite high morale and growing confidence in their ability to challenge Soviet forces in battle, major elements of the fractious Afghan resistance movement remain incapable of forging a united front.

The most recent attempt at unity, aimed at pooling all political and military activities of the six largest resistance groups, has begun unraveling even before its official public debut, scheduled for a press conference later this week.

The newly formed organization, known as the Islamic Unity of Mujaheddin, drew up a lengthy constitution in June, but one group has already pulled out after a fight over composition of the body's supreme council. At least one other group is likely to follow.

"The coalition will fail," predicted Sayid Makdoom Rahim, a senior member of the National Islamic Front, the group that withdrew. "Joint military command is impossible."

Those who monitor guerrilla activities in this frontier town believe Mr. Rahim's assessment is correct.

Vanity and Greed

In the 20 months since the Soviet Union intervened militarily in Afghanistan, at least four other attempts at unity have collapsed under the weight of personal jealousies, power grabs and professed ideological differences.

While simple vanity and greed have fostered much of the dissension, other factors also play a role. For example, some leaders with strong personal appeal but poorly organized groups see their interests best served by broadening the leadership of the resistance beyond the major parties. Sayid Ahmed Gailini of the National Islamic Front, who inherited the title of *pir*, or living saint, is one such leader.

Others, however, who draw their political power predominantly from well-organized, such-fundamentalist Islamic parties, believe their only chance to dominate lies in restricting resistance leadership only to those parties.

That basic difference has been a key factor in the failure of most efforts at unity.

Violent Clashes

Efforts to unify the resistance last year under the umbrella of a so-called Loya Jirga, or grand council, composed of elected representatives from each province collapsed because it was viewed as a Gailini ploy to weaken party influence.

Conversely, Mr. Gailini withdrew from the latest alliance at-

tempt when fundamentalist party leaders rejected his attempt to broaden its base.

Those jealousies between major Peshawar-based groups have led to interparty fighting in the past and a number of violent clashes inside Afghanistan in recent months.

Last May, a particularly bloody clash between guerrillas of rival parties near the key Soviet air base at Bagram, north of Kabul, left many dead.

Bomb in Paris May Have Gone Off Prematurely

United Press International

PARIS — Police believe a bomb that exploded in the Intercontinental Hotel Saturday may have gone off prematurely.

"One possible theory is the bomb, which was left in an attached case, went off Saturday night before it could be moved to a place where it would cause more harm," a police spokesman said Sunday.

The blast injured 18 persons and wrecked furniture, carvings and glass paneling in the hotel, across from the Tuileries Garden. All those injured, most of them cut slightly by flying glass, were taken to a hospital. Only one, a hotel employee, was held overnight before being released.

Police are seeking a bearded man, about 35, who was seen to put the case under the desk of a public relations official in an unfrequented corner of the foyer shortly before Saturday evening's blast. They were also trying to determine a motive for the bombing and were skeptical of a claim made by a "Palestinian Front" for the attack more than 10 hours after it occurred.

"No politically sensitive body has recently held any meeting in the hotel or is expected to do so in the next few days," a police spokesman said. "Nor was any well-known figure staying there and no threatening phone calls or letters have been received."

Most of those encounters have involved a faction of the arch-fundamentalist Hezbi Islami Party, led by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, 36, a Kabul University engineering graduate.

Some Advantages Seen

Mr. Hekmatyar is viewed as trying to expand his area of influence within Afghanistan by dislodging other groups from rebel-held territory.

Surprisingly, the continued dissension among the largest rebel groups has apparently failed to blunt the overall effectiveness of the uprising against Soviet forces and troops of the beleaguered Afghan Army.

In fact, some observers say that the squabbling, uncoordinated nature of the resistance has worked to its advantage, making it impossible for the Russians to react to any logical overall strategy.

Guerrilla leaders here look back on the 20 months of fighting with a detached sense of confidence. They make no appeal for weapons or supplies.

In one office, a captured Soviet field telephone set was used as an intercom while identification cards taken from Soviet casualties, captured trophies, were strewn casually across a desk by the handoff.

"We are satisfied with our activities," said Mangal Hussain of Mr. Hekmatyar's Hezbi Islami. "We are better armed, better trained and more determined than when the Russians came."

'Morale Is High'

For him, as for others, unity is viewed as a desirable, yet relatively unimportant goal.

The increased availability of arms and supplies, confirmed by military analysts here, has reportedly enabled a number of smaller insurgent groups to operate with greater effectiveness in their local areas.

"Morale is high," said an independent source with close contacts to insurgent groups. "They feel they are actually beginning to limit Soviet control in some areas."

That same source also pointed to signs of improved organization and sophistication within the resistance. "Ambushes are more carefully set, the weak spots on Soviet helicopters more often exploited," he said.

He noted that one of the largest groups, a Hezbi Islami faction headed by Yunis Khalis, has successfully established small terrorist cells inside Kabul that are so insulated that they are unaware of one another's existence.

"That kind of structure is extremely hard for government to infiltrate," the source said.

S. Korean Named to Post

The Associated Press

SEOUL — A former military attaché at the South Korean Embassy in Washington, Lt. Gen. Park Noh Young, was named deputy commander in chief of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command, officials announced Monday.

Tremors Shake Mt. Etna

The Associated Press

CATANIA, Sicily — In a new burst of activity, tremors shook the Mount Etna volcano Monday as the rate of one a minute, raining ashes on towns on the slope in what local authorities said appeared to be a prelude to an eruption. The volcano last erupted in March.

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Show Business

Brooke Shields — Manufacturing a Star

By John Duca

NEW YORK — She is the girl of the moment. The new goddess. The gold mine. Her new movie, "Endless Love," together with her constant appearance on magazine covers and television commercials and in gossip columns speculating about romance with John Travolta, have made Brooke Shields a cultural phenomenon whose genes demands scrutiny.

At 16, she has become the prime asset for the three-year-old, multimillion-dollar Brooke Shields and Co. It is a parent company in the true sense of the word. Her mother, Teri, is president; her godmother, Lila Wisdom, is vice president. The only other members of the company — and they are employees, not officials — are the attorney, the accountant, a secretary, and someone who opens fan mail (more than 1,000 letters a week).

The division of labor is simple. Shields' mother concentrates on the creative aspects of the company. Wisdom tends the bottom line. "The lawyer," said Wisdom, "goes over everything with a fine-tooth comb before we sign it, but it's really just Teri and me. She and I are the ones making the deals, but Teri is the ultimate decision-maker. And gosh, it's so hard to keep track of it all, you can't imagine."

There is a lot to keep track of — for example, Shields' income, about which one is apt to get crossed signals from mother and godmother. While her mother says that Brooke Shields and Co.'s 1980 income was "only about a million, I think," Wisdom says it was well over that. For the Calvin Klein jeans commercials alone, according to Wisdom, Brooke Shields was paid \$500,000; industry sources put the figure at \$800,000. And Puritan, the company that owns Calvin Klein jeans, threw in an \$80,000 horse that is kept in New Jersey at the Shields' 14-room Tudor mansion.

Shields was given a healthy percentage of last year's film "The Blue Lagoon" which has grossed more than \$100 million so far. For "Endless Love," her eighth film, directed by Franco Zeffirelli, she was paid \$500,000. "Plus she's getting all the fringe benefits imaginable," said Mrs. Shields. Brooke also has a percentage of "Endless Love."

Brooke Shields and Co. could be said to have begun a little over 40 years ago, when Frank Shields, a tennis player known more for his looks than his backhand, married Princess Marina Torlonia of Rome. Their son, Frank Jr., married, at age 24, a former model, Teri Schmon, then 31. "I was five months pregnant with Brooke when her father and I got married," recalled Teri Shields, "and I never wanted to marry him in the first place." The marriage lasted a matter of months.

First Commercial When Brooke was 11 months old, her mother received a phone call from an assistant of the fashion photographer Francesco Scavullo asking if she would bring her baby to the studio for a test shot of her holding a bar of Ivory soap. She'd get \$35 for her trouble. Mrs. Shields agreed. She left the studio with a star in her arms and embarked upon the stage-mother road. A B-movie maker could not have staged it any better.

"I never planned any of it," Mrs. Shields said. Her response by this time are down pat. "It just happened. After the Ivory soap, Brooke didn't work again until she was 18 months old. She went to St. Croix on a two-week modeling assignment and had a ball. The more I found that Brooke didn't mind doing these things, the more I made a game of it. The offers started pouring in. If I didn't like something, I'd wait.

"We didn't take bookings many times because we wanted to go away, or if I wanted to play," said Brooke. "It all happened gradually. Mom would . . .

"I would refuse," said Mrs.

Shields, characteristically finishing her daughter's sentence, "to answer the phone for years."

But she did not spend her time listening to the phone ring. She made the rounds of photographers' studios with her daughter, securing



Teri Shields (left), daughter Brooke.

fashion jobs for her when she was only 4. By the time Brooke was 9, she was in her first film, "Alice Sweet Alice." At 10, she posed nude for a photo pamphlet called "Little Women." At 11, she played a young prostitute in Louis Malle's film "Pretty Baby."

"I knew Brooke would be successful," Mrs. Shields said, "because she was a good person and because photographers were pleased not only with her beauty, but her intelligence, her sensitivity to the camera. They got twice the quality from her, therefore, as they would from other girls. That gave me the incentive to go ahead. When the modeling really began to catch on, I started forming goals. I wanted her to be on the cover of Time."

"And I had two goals," said Brooke. "To be on the cover of Seventeen and the cover of Life." All three wishes came true. In fact, most of their wishes have come true, due in large part to the careful construction of an image the likes of which has not been achieved since the old Hollywood days.

Indefatigable Organizer Mrs. Shields, acting as manager, has organized her daughter's career with indefatigable energy. She is known for her eye for detail. She makes sure that the makeup for any fashion sitting is just right, that the lighting is balanced. She decides who is the best photographer for her daughter. And she decided some time ago that, when Shields is photographed, she is to be photographed alone.

"Endless Love," in which Shields plays the object of a young

man's slightly crazed romantic obsession, is filled with the kind of semi-explicit love scenes that have marked many of Shields' films and that continue to spark controversy over whether she has come to symbolize the sexual exploitation of children.

For the nude scenes in "Endless Love," Mrs. Shields selected the stand-in. "Since I am the only person who's ever seen Brooke nude, I was the person best qualified to find the double. Her arms and hands were similar but her nails were longer. But she had a pimple on her rear end which no one saw, so \$14,000 was spent re-creating every frame. I said, 'You can't let that in there.'"

Mrs. Shields possesses the over-weening attention of all stage mothers and managers, commenting, with some concern, that her daughter's hair is beginning to change, to look a "little sculpted."

"You mean square," said Mrs. Shields. Mrs. Shields said she has been aided immeasurably, in shaping her daughter's career, by Lila Wisdom, who has shared with her responsibilities of child-raising for the past 16 years. Together, they are a formidable team. They met in Lord & Taylor, where Wisdom was selling cosmetics.

"Everybody has the million-dollar deal," said Wisdom. "There are a lot of phones out there. I filter everything to Teri. I know if any deal is of interest to her and Brooke. Brooke wants to get involved with comedy, with a Neil Simon project or a Walter Matthau subject. We're reading a lot of scripts now, and Teri wants to produce the next movie. But we now want to know who the director is before we start anything. We've learned how important that is."

"We get calls from all over the world, and not just for films. There are a lot of requests from Japan and foreign markets. For orange juice, for food, cosmetics. We don't want too many things going at once. And we have to be careful what Brooke promotes."

There is a deal for a Brooke Shields doll. A sequel to the "Brooke Book," a collection of Shields' beauty tips and poetry, is scheduled for next year. Dyan Cannon has sent Shields a script that she plans to direct, as has Peter Ustinov. For her next film, Shields will get an \$1 million plus benefits.

"Oh, yes, I almost forgot," added Wisdom. "She gets \$10,000 a day for modeling. With everything else, it's such a small figure, it's easy to forget."

Courtesy Corps

Making Society More Civil

By Nadine Joseph

CONCORD, Calif. — Thomas Danaher's society attracts old women who have been shooed out of movie lines, middle-aged businessmen who find their assigned parking space lined with Honda motorcycles and people who pepper their speech with "dear," "please" and "thank you."

Polite people in California, as well as in the Middle West and Canada, are flocking to Danaher's Civil Society as though it was their last refuge from a world of rudeness and anonymity.

"I don't want to be a guru and create a civility cult, but people seem to need a leader to remind them that it's important to be considerate, to be nice to one another," said Danaher, a tall, slim, silver-haired 54-year-old real-estate salesman who wants through his group to help what he perceives as a decline in manners.

Danaher was inspired to start the Civil Society three months ago from his personal experiences in this city of more than 100,000 people, 30 miles east of San Francisco. A few months ago he saw a motorist draw a knife after a pedestrian

brushed against his car in traffic. On a hot day he saw a woman in a shiny white Cadillac struggled to switch lanes, a driver jumped out of his pickup truck and started banging a wrench on the hood of the Cadillac.

Good manners, according to Danaher, consist of more than mere etiquette, for thoughtful behavior is a way of life. "I think everybody is somebody," he went on. "If I'm nice to you and you're nice to me, then we'll both survive whatever we have to do, whether it is to stand on line in front of a movie theater or fix a broken-down car."

The society's slogan was written by Edmond Burke: "Manners are what vex or soothe, they give their whole form to civility. According to their quality they aid morals — or totally destroy them."

Many of the 100 members — they are all over age 35 and membership is \$5 — turned to the Civil Society as a forum for complaints or as a support system for their individual battles against discourtesy. "It has become extremely complicated to be polite in America," wrote Edith Flanagan of Sherman Oaks, Calif.

Spare-Time Project

As a project in his spare time, Danaher promotes his society through public-service spots on local television, encouraging everyone to "practice good manners." He is also promoting a "civility and cultural harmony week" that he would like to see celebrated during the third week of September throughout the country.

"I feel children are influenced by actions, and if we begin acting nice and respectful, they'll catch on," Danaher said.

Danaher was educated by Jesuits in Spokane, Wash., and worked as a tobacco and pharmaceutical salesman in the Los Angeles area. He now lives with his 80-year-old mother, who serves as the Civil Society's secretary.

"California is a magnet for hedonists, but there is room in their lives for common courtesy and respect of others," Danaher said. "I'm not saying you have to be chivalrous or open doors all day. Our message is that it's nice to be nice."

Breeding

Israeli Kibbutz Seeks to Bring Back Arabian Horses

By William Claiborne

WASHINGTON Post Service KIBBUTZ GIVAT HAIM ICHUD, Israel — After years of exile in Europe and the United States, the proud Arabian horse of legend and poetry is being repatriated to the land where it once reigned nobly, its renaissance nearly as abrupt as its disappearance.

In this vast kibbutz near the Mediterranean city of Netanya, Yiftak Levron's dream of bringing the Arabian horse back home is beginning to materialize.

Sleek mares imported from California and New York graze lazily in the warm sun, while foals cavort in the lush pasture. Young kibbutzniks proudly groom the growing herd, talking confidently of the day when the market for pure Arabians bred in Israel will be what it once was in the ancient Holy Land.

"For centuries, the Arabian has been known as the best horse in the world; there's no reason that this breed should be associated more with the United States and England than it is here," said Levron, a 30-year-old native Israeli who manages the kibbutz's Sabra Arabians breeding farm.

Bred by King Solomon

From before the time when the prophet Mohammed made his legendary night ride to heaven astride his steed, Barak, the Arabian horse reigned in the land of Palestine.

King Solomon bred magnificent strains of Arabians in his Jerusalem stables, purchasing mares from the Arabian peninsula and selling their offspring to other kings of the region. The charioteers of the Hittites and the armies of Egypt and Persia relied on the nerve and speed of the Arabian. The Macedonians, the Byzantines, the crusaders and the Turkish Ottomans owed their conquests to the fleet-footed breed.

But the supremacy of the Arabians of Palestine began to wane in World War I,

when a departing Austrian cavalry division left behind hundreds of crossbred horses, called "whales," and the incoming British Army brought in hunters, hacks and other horses favored by the cavalry then.

When the British left Palestine in 1948, they took with them most of the good Arabians. The purebreds left behind diminished in number as the government of modern Israel began importing sturdy, crossbred work horses from Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Norway because they were favored by Israeli farmers.

"They degraded the original desert strain," Levron said. "Almost overnight, the Arabian disappeared from the place of his roots."

A revival of interest in the Arabian began in 1967, when a horseman named Kurt Lowenthal met Count Stefan Zamoycki, an aficionado of Arabians, in London. Zamoycki established a purchasing commission to export Arabians to Israel, and an industry was launched.

First Imported in 1976

Kibbutz Givat Haim Ichud imported the first pure Arabians in 1976. They were donated by prominent Arabian breeders, Yale Freed, owner of Briarwood Farms in Solvang, Calif., and N.E. Derecktor, of White Plains, N.Y.

Many members of the kibbutz fiercely opposed the venture, recalled Willie Gilbert, who assists Levron at Sabra Arabians.

"This didn't seem to be in the kibbutz tradition of hard work with the soil," Gilbert said. "A lot of people here thought it was a little too aristocratic or country-clubbish for a socialist kibbutz. A lot of them still do, but the wall of resistance is crumbling."

Decisions on investments in Kibbutz ventures are made by communal consensus, and Levron had to persuade his colleagues that \$4,000 spent for shipping a horse across the Atlantic could yield much more. Mares can produce a foal a year, and good Arabians can bring \$10,000 or more abroad.

"The first two years of a horse's life are critical," Levron said. "He needs good di-

mate, lots of sunshine and exercise. The conditions in Israel are perfect for breeding and raising horses."

Also Survives in Egypt

The only other country in the Middle East where the pure Arabian ideal survives, Levron noted, is Egypt, although even there the stiff competition from abroad has caused interest to flag. Jordan and Saudi Arabia still breed some Arabians, but nothing on the scale of which Levron is thinking.

"When people think of Arabians, I want them to think of Israel," he said. "I don't want to breed the best Arabians in the Middle East. I want to breed the best Arabians in the world."

To do that, he is attempting to return to the strain that is indigenous to the area, with a smaller head and slightly smaller body than the European-bred Arabians.

Sabra Arabians now has 15 pure Arabians, including 10 mares who are producing about six foals a year, and Levron's ambition is to build up the herd to the point where he can start selling in about five years. A potential market, he says, is the United States.

"Now, Americans are buying Arabians from England, Sweden and other places in Europe," Levron said. "Why not from the Middle East, where they originated?"

Arabians, he said, can be used for racing, hunting, showing and jumping, and he thinks those bred in the Middle East should have an enhanced value abroad.

Other Breeding Programs

Similar Arabian breeding programs are getting under way at another Israeli kibbutz, Shaar Hagolan, in the Jordan valley, and at the new Cashvan Equine Center, associated with the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev.

Since he was a boy, Levron said, he has dreamed of raising pure Arabians and restoring their prominence here. Now, he said he saw his dream coming true.

"I'm proud of Israel, and I'm proud of my horses," he said. "The two belong together."

Tourism

Kléber Firm Will Close Guidebook

By Frank J. Prial

PARIS — The Guide Kléber, France's second-oldest hotel and restaurant guide, is going out of business. Founded in 1954 as Le Guide des Touristes Gastronomes, the book became the Guide Kléber in 1961. It never achieved the prominence of its principal competitor, the famous red-covered Michelin, which was first published in 1900 and first rated restaurants in 1926. The 1980 edition of the Kléber sold about 200,000 copies; the Michelin about 700,000.

The decision to cease publication was made by the Kléber Co. which, like Michelin, manufactures tires. In fact, Kléber is owned primarily by Michelin and it was a recent influx of Michelin people into top Kléber posts that sealed the book's doom.

While the Kléber has partisans, an objective reader might find difficulty finding much difference between the two. The Kléber awards crowns to its favorite restaurants; the Michelin awards stars. The Kléber, this year, gave its top rating to 25 restaurants. The Michelin has 21 three-star restaurants. Most of the restaurants on both lists are the same.

The Michelin guide depends on 12 full-time anonymous inspectors, working with the help of about 300,000 letters a year. The Kléber worked with about 100 part-time correspondents whose reports were correlated in Paris by the guide's editor, Jean Didier.

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DG BANK Consolidated Balance Sheet (Condensed) as at December 31, 1980. Assets: Cash in hand 166.2, Bills receivable 453.8, Due from regional cooperative banks 8,453.0, Treasury bills 211.2, Bonds and notes 5,945.9, Due from non-bank customers 13,101.6, Long-term mortgage loans 17,465.4, Investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies 300.2, Premises and office equipment 116.6, Other assets 1,896.3, Total 65,302.2. Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity: Due to regional cooperative banks 14,564.9, Due to other banks 22,288.6, Due to non-bank customers 3,191.6, Bonds and notes issued 18,880.7, Pre-issue sales 1,566.5, Long-term borrowings in mortgage banking business 1,811.8, Other liabilities 1,762.9, Minority interests 7.9, Shareholders' equity 1,197.8, Consolidated profit after allocation to published reserves 29.5, Total 65,302.2.

DG BANK Consolidated Statement of Income (Condensed) for the Year Ended December 31, 1980. Expenses: Interest paid and related expenses 4,736.8, Commissions and fees paid 73.0, Write-offs and value adjustments on loans and investments, provisions for possible loan losses 7.5, Personnel expenses 134.5, Operating expenses 90.7, Taxes 30.9, Other expenses 51.6, Net income for the year 69.4, Total 5,194.4. Income: Interest earned and related income from lending and money market activities 4,549.9, Current income from bonds and registered loans and from investments in subsidiaries and affiliated companies 431.4, Commissions and fees earned 103.8, Other income 109.3, Total 5,194.4. Net income for the year 69.364, Brought forward from preceding year 0.350, Allocation to published reserves 69,714, Minority interests 29,556, Consolidated profit after allocation to published reserves 29,526.

Advertisement for LIDO and MOULIN ROUGE. LIDO: 20h 30 Diner dansant champagne et revue 295 F, 22h 30 Revue et 0h 30 champagne 200 F. MOULIN ROUGE: 20h 00 Diner dansant champagne et revue 295 F, 22h 00 Revue et 0h 00 champagne 200 F. Locations: NORMANDIE (116 bis av. des Champs-Elysées) and MONTMARTRE (Place Blanche).

DG BANK logo and text: "Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank THE BROADLY BASED BANK"

Chaos in Iran

The reigning order in Iran today is chaos. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini presides, but there is no direction. The bomb that killed President Mohammed Ali Rajai, Premier Mohammed Javad Bahonar and five others, was only the latest event in an extraordinary chronology of violence, which has substituted for politics in Iran in recent months.

Consider this partial listing of political killings since the dismissal of Abolhassan Bani-Sadr as president on June 22: A bomb killed six in Qom; the director of Evin prison was shot to death; Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti and 73 others died when a bomb exploded at Islamic Republican Party (IRP) headquarters; 13 persons were killed in political fighting in Kermanshah; a high official of the IRP, who was also a member of parliament, was assassinated, and the Friday prayer leader of Kermanshah was killed. The list is incomplete and it does not take account of the wounded. Security obviously, is not the mullahs' strong suit.

Of course, it is not only the opposition that kills. During the same period the government

is reported to have executed between 600 and 800 Iranians for the catch-all offense of "corruption on earth and crimes against God," which in practice means anything from being a member of the leftist Islamic Mujahaddin to belonging to the Baha'i religion or committing adultery.

As far as the outside world is concerned — such matters as the stalled war with Iraq or the need to increase oil production — who can say what the next batch of Iranian leaders will do? The future is as murky as the past is bloody. It is a toss-up whether the Islamic regime is more chaotic than the fragmented opposition, which includes groups headed by an ex-admiral of the shah's navy, the last premier under the shah and the irrepressible Mr. Bani-Sadr, who told Richard Eder of The New York Times last week that if five men were killed, the Iranian regime would collapse. Two of the five are now dead, but there's no way of knowing what kind of a prophet Iran's former president will turn out to be.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Posturing on El Salvador

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. renewed his denunciations the other day of terrorism by leftist guerrillas in El Salvador. Simultaneously, France and Mexico were extending a sort of semi-recognition to the guerrillas as a "representative political force." Their announcement illustrates an abiding principle of world politics: When U.S. diplomacy becomes assertive, other governments frequently look for public gestures by which to disassociate themselves from it. In this case, the price of the gesture is likely to be paid by the unhappy people caught in the midst of the fighting.

In France, a Socialist president has been elected by an alliance of the traditional left with a lot of voters who simply didn't like his predecessor. That produces a hybrid foreign policy. On the vital questions of European defense and Soviet relations, President Francois Mitterand is firm and unsentimental. But on El Salvador he has taken an inexpensive opportunity to demonstrate to the French that his heart is, after all, with the left. In Mexico, the government is moving toward elections. The style of its self-perpetuating ruling party is to remain well to the right on internal matters, particularly in anything involving economics, but to balance it by a dramatically leftist approach to foreign affairs.

Perhaps it will occur to you that all of this

explanation has less to do with the realities of the warfare in El Salvador than with the pressures of domestic politics in other countries. Unfortunately, Mr. Haig invites this kind of a response when he persists in presenting the fighting in stark terms of a struggle of forces of light and darkness. Cuba is demonstrably an important source of weapons to a guerrilla movement. But to cut off the Cuban shipments would probably not, by itself, end the fighting. To overstate the Cuban influence is an error of perspective — similar to, although less gross than, the error of those Europeans who say that the guerrillas are merely good Socialists like themselves who believe in democracy, civil liberties and social progress.

The first effect of the French-Mexican gesture will be to encourage the guerrillas. The second effect will be to increase the sense of isolation within El Salvador's government, and its dependence on security forces over which its control is already inadequate. The ultimate effect will be to increase the desperate determination on both sides to press for a military solution, regardless of the casualties and the desolation of the country. The present display of international posturing is profoundly unhelpful to any attempt to restore peace under a stable government representing a majority of the people who actually live in El Salvador.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Air Strike Is Lost. Now What?

President Reagan has done it: He has proved that the air controllers' union could not extort a favorable wage settlement by stopping the planes. But now that his victory is obvious, it's time to change strategy. Everyone's interest, that of the president, the strikers and the public, would now be served by offering to rehire the controllers — on the government's terms.

By refusing to cave in to this illegal strike, the president has set a commendable precedent that is already paying dividends in relations with other unions. Though many postal workers were said to be unsatisfied with the terms recently negotiated by their union leaders, the contracts have been ratified. Labor oratory has shifted noticeably from militancy to conciliation.

The air controllers' union is not about to admit that the strike is lost. It clings to the hope that controllers from other countries will disrupt traffic, forcing the administration to the negotiating table. And in any case, the union hopes that public concern over safety might do the same.

But these are thin strands. A strike, the withholding of work, is labor's sword. When, week after week, the system works without the workers, their sword is broken.

The hard line has been the right one so far, but that does not mean it will continue to be. The United States could, if necessary, make do with limited air service until the air control system is restaffed from scratch. But it would be foolish to underestimate the costs of doing so — or overestimate the benefits.

The government says it will take about two years to bring the system up to full strength with new recruits. During that time the FAA plans to restrict flights to about 80 percent of normal. In parts of the country with light air

traffic, the impact would be negligible. On some routes, larger aircraft can make up for fewer flights. But there's no denying that many travelers will suffer costly inconvenience; last-minute reservations will be harder to come by, peak-hour service will be reduced.

Equally important, the public will lose the benefits of air deregulation. In the two years since federal regulation over routes and fares was relaxed, increased competition has cut the cost of flying and improved service between many cities. With more passengers competing for fewer flights, bargain fares are sure to disappear.

The public and the economy need not suffer these costs. There is an alternative to starting from scratch. The president could allow the strikers to apply for their old jobs and go back to their radar consoles. But there would be penalties.

They might, for example, lose their newly negotiated wage increase, their seniority and any perks earned by seniority. Those controllers who have worked through the strike would be rewarded with better pay and a faster track to the top. To insure that rehiring of illegal strikers does not encourage other illegal strikes, Patco, the strikers' union, would lose recognition as the controllers' bargaining agent.

If just half of the 13,000 strikers returned under these conditions, air service could quickly be restored to normal. There would be political benefits, too. Opinion polls suggest that the most Americans are behind the president, but are uneasy about the harshness of his actions.

The decision to fire the strikers was justified. Now, with victory in hand, there is every reason to temper justice with mercy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

A Blow to the Mounties

The somewhat tarnished legend of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has been dealt a further blow by the report on their illegal activities.

For most Canadians, and for people elsewhere, the Mounties are almost a Canadian national symbol.

Mr. Kaplan, the solicitor general, blamed

an "institutionalized frame of mind." But Mr. Kaplan's predecessors in his office were, like him, responsible for the Mounties; and the force's security units reported directly to the prime minister in cases of emergency. So it is strange to find little suggestion that the government itself might bear part of the blame for the misdeeds of the RCMP.

— From The Times (London).

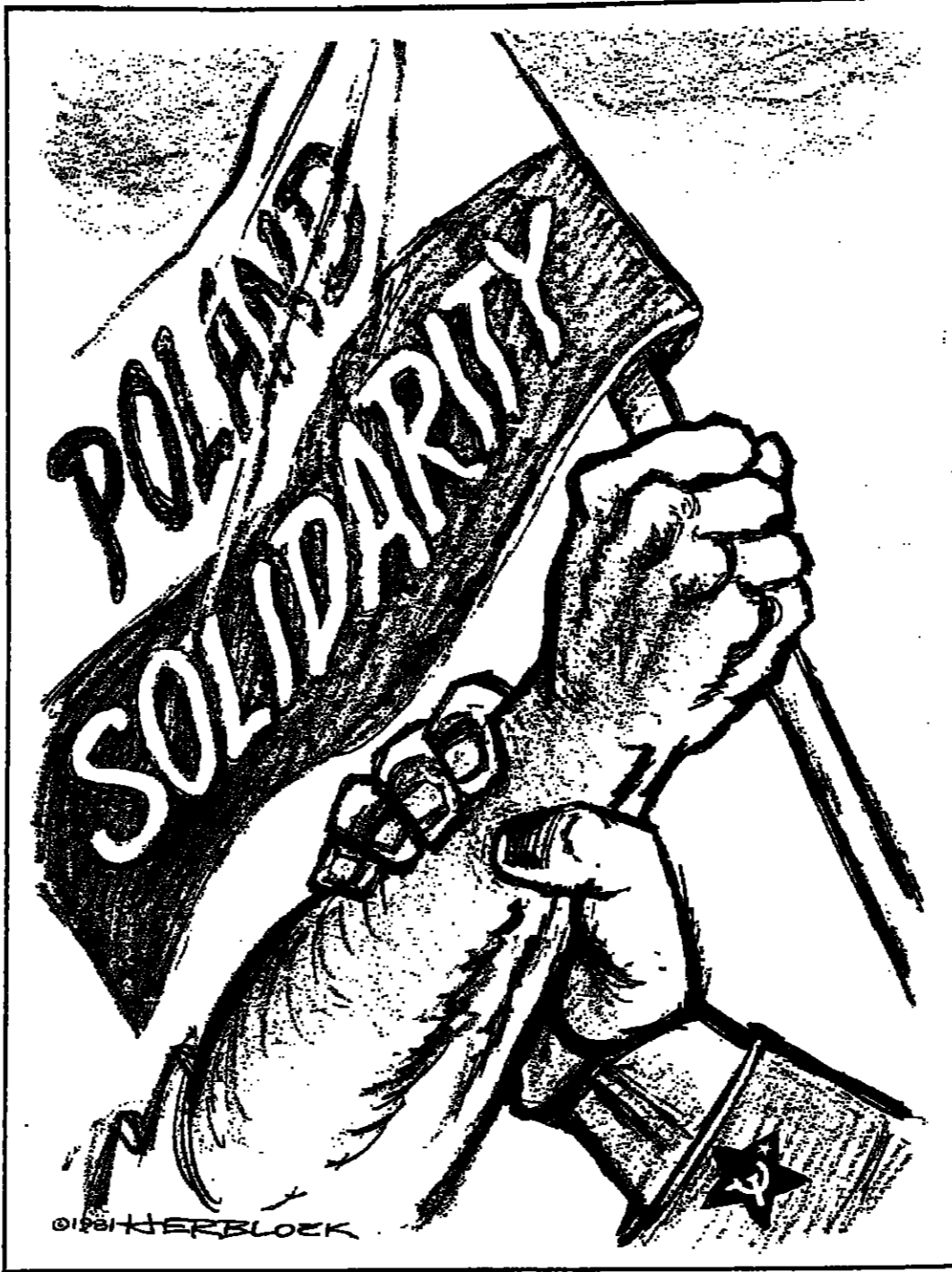
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
September 1, 1906

WARSAW — The funeral of Gen. Vonliarski, the acting military governor-general, took place yesterday. By order of the authorities all shops, house doors and windows were closed and the tram and cab services suspended. Troops lined the principal streets. Theatrical performances have been prohibited this evening. The funeral cortege was preceded by squads of mounted police and Cossacks, who had their fingers on the triggers of their revolvers or rifles. The people were warned not to look out of the windows, and the few groups met along the route of the procession were dispersed. The Herald correspondent denies the reported proclamation of a siege in Warsaw.

Fifty Years Ago
September 1, 1931

LONDON — The Labor ministers in the new national coalition government received another blow this morning when J.H. Thomas, secretary for the dominions and the colonies, was obliged to send in his resignation as secretary of the powerful National Union of Railwaymen, a position that made him rank as one of the foremost Labor leaders in the country. "I have resigned before being dismissed," Mr. Thomas said, with tears in his eyes, as he left the union meeting. He had been granted leave of absence without pay during his ministerialships in the various Labor governments, but the union today decided that it could not continue his leave of absence to permit him to serve in the present government.



Plotting a U.S. Mineral Policy

By Stansfield Turner and George Thibault

Stansfield Turner, director of the Central Intelligence Agency during the Carter administration and a retired Navy admiral, is currently a consultant in Washington. George Thibault is head of the Department of Strategy at the National War College.

WASHINGTON — The growing U.S. dependence on foreign supplies of minerals is receiving much deserved attention from the Reagan administration. Manganese, chromium, cobalt and a few other minerals are virtually indispensable in certain industrial processes, yet we must import almost all that we consume. Dependence on foreign sources, however, is not the same thing as vulnerability. The United States is not as vulnerable to blackmail in strategic minerals as is commonly portrayed.

The degree of our vulnerability is worth examining as we pass judgment on the kind of measures that are being proposed today: hundreds of millions of dollars for stockpiling; tax incentives; changes in federal land policy; depreciation allowances to encourage exploration at home; changes in ecological standards for manufacturing, and adjustments to our foreign policy with respect to nations that are vital sources of supply.

Examine the Options

We should, indeed, examine such options, but we need not do so with a sense of near panic. Our common heritage of protected wilderness areas and federal lands is at stake, as well as decades of careful planning to preserve them. Our relations with nations large and small that have been dependable suppliers of minerals for many years are also at issue. We should take time to develop a sensible minerals policy that will meet the administration's objectives without affecting adversely either our environment or international relations. Here are some of the facts:

The world is not running out of natural resources. Proved reserves, which are most often used in forecasts of scarcity, ignore the almost daily discovery of new reserves of most resources. As the need increases, private incentive to find and develop new reserves increases also.

The Bureau of Mines, for example, has reported that proved world reserves of chromium, which is essential to the metals industry and 100 percent of which is imported, have increased by 248 percent in the last decade alone. Similarly with manganese, 98 percent of which is imported and for which there are no practical substitutes in the production of iron and steel, there are over 200 years worth of land reserves of manganese at current use levels, as well as extensive untapped ocean floor deposits.

The best analytical data indicate that there will be plenty of minerals available for all known uses into the next century.

Demand is not constant. The advance of technology increases the use of some minerals while lessening the use of others, making yesterday's scarcity tomorrow's glut.

A study in 1974 by Arthur D. Little for the Navy, "Dependence of the United States in Essential Imported Materials to the Year 2000," said, "The United States has the resources necessary to obtain self-sufficiency in most essential materials... even for those few minerals which may not be in adequate supply, substitute materials and technological development of new production processes are expected to fill the gap."

Embargoes Unlikely

Some minerals are virtually interchangeable in their industrial applications, such as gold and platinum, nickel and cobalt. The use of the one rather than the other is largely controlled by the marketplace.

Embargoes are unlikely. Numerous studies have pointed out the unlikelihood of sustained deliberate embargoes. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, of course, did embargo oil in 1973, but no combination of mineral-supplying countries seems likely to be able to develop as a similar cartel. One reason is that embargoes generally do not make economic sense, especially for developing nations. It is in their interest to sell regularly and at the best price. This may be their sole source of foreign exchange. In fact, as supplier nations become accustomed to having this source of foreign exchange, their appetites grow and they usually try to increase production and exports. Basically, though, there are just too many alternative suppliers in the field of minerals.

Manipulation of prices is unlikely. The real damage OPEC has done was not from the 1973 embargo, but from the price increases in 1974 and 1979. With minerals there is no such leverage available to a potential cartel. The total cost of mineral imports to the United States is so small that even a major increase in pricing would not have a substantial effect on our economy — for example, we spend \$45 billion on oil; the largest mineral import is iron ore at \$1 billion.

Seabed Nodules

The United States has large untapped reserves, as well as respectable stockpiles of most minerals. Economics and politics are the major reasons why U.S. reserves have not been developed. For example, the boundaries of a cobalt mine in Idaho were redrawn outside of public lands so that its potential could be tapped, but its owners chose not to open the mine because it is cheaper to import cobalt from Africa.

Large reserves of cobalt as well as manganese exist in deep seabed nodules which the United States may be the only nation technologi-

cally able to mine. Political and economic considerations alone make this unlikely before the end of the century.

Our dependence on imported metals and minerals is modest compared with our allies — less than 20 percent of total consumption versus 75 percent and 90 percent for Europe and Japan. Nevertheless, it has been steadily increasing for the past decade. It is important, if not to reverse this trend, to ensure that our growing dependencies do not undermine our capability to safeguard independently our interests worldwide.

The Reagan administration should be applauded for tackling a problem that usually demands attention only after it is too late. Let's hope it also has the good sense and prudence to balance other long-term interests of the United States against its zeal for action.

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Finding U.S. Alone With South Africa

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The new U.S. attitude of "even-handedness" after South Africa's deep raids into Angola is short-lived.

There are moral questions, quite unasked by Washington's condemnation of "all acts of violence in the area." But the stand is also a regressive move likely to undermine American interests not only in Africa but within the Atlantic alliance.

It's not surprising that the Soviet ambassador showed smug pleasure when the U.S. representative refused to denounce Pretoria's act in the United Nations on Saturday. The Angolan developments have reversed the anti-Soviet line-up that followed the invasion of Afghanistan and isolated the United States.

Off the Hook

Before the Reagan administration, the United States had accepted UN recognition of Angola-based SWAPO (South-West Africa People's Organization) as the legitimate representative of the people of Namibia. It played an active part in proposing a settlement with UN-supervised elections, endorsed both by SWAPO and South Africa.

But Pretoria now refuses to apply the plan, hoping the United States will let it off the hook. Pretoria doesn't claim rights to Namibia, a vast territory between South Africa and Angola with a population of only 1 million, 10 percent of which is white. It has administered the former German colony since it got a League of Nations mandate in 1920. But in 1976, 10 years after the United Nations revoked the mandate, South Africa agreed to grant independence.

Ever since, the bush war is about how power is to be transferred. On the assumption that SWAPO would win elections, Pretoria has been trying to arrange a system that would assure its continued dominance. The country's natural resources, including the world's biggest uranium mine, are not the reason behind this strategy. South African officials have said, doubtless correctly, that military expenses far exceed financial benefits derived from Namibia.

Nothing to Fear

South African Ambassador Jacobus Eksteen went to the key point when he said the states of black Africa have nothing to fear from South Africa if they choose peaceful coexistence over escalating conflict. In other words, South Africa won't bother them if they give up the campaign on apartheid.

Nobody does, or should, expect that. After the breakdown of the Geneva conference in January, America's allies grew worried that diplomatic neglect of the highly emotive Namibian issue would both damage their relations with the rest of Africa and escalate the East-West struggle on the continent.

At the request of West Germany, foreign ministers of the Western "contact group" held a meet-

ing during the Ottawa summit on getting a Namibian solution back on the rails. They were encouraged when Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. pledged that the United States would help draft additional compromise proposals.

So there is reason to think Pretoria wanted to head off new negotiations, or at least to clobber SWAPO as hard as possible before they start. That included taking over Angolan air defenses installed by Cubans and East Germans that also protect the guerrillas.

Cuban Drain

There has been little mention lately of Jonas Savimbi's UNITA guerrillas, backed by South Africa in his fight against the Marxist Angolan government. But they and the nearby South African forces in Namibia are the main reason Angola keeps the Cubans, who are a severe economic drain.

If anything, the deep raids are likely to increase Angola's reliance on Soviet arms and proxies. This is obviously against U.S. interests. But it will stiffen Pretoria's troops in Namibia, and its troops in Namibia are a strategic asset to a dangerous East bloc presence, as well as a buffer to the South African way of life.

The Organization of African Unity has warned of mounting danger to peace in the region. Most of its members are no more eager to see more Soviet arms and proxies in Africa than is the United States. But the Cuban charge that the "U.S. bears prime responsibility for this cowardly aggression" by South Africa may sound more persuasive to non-Communist Africans after Washington's indulgent stand.

Strained Ties

There won't be any better way out than pressing hard for Namibian elections. Both South African and SWAPO leaders have admitted their war can't be won. But it can drag on and be escalated.

U.S. refusal to stick to a clear position only sharpens the situation and raises doubts about Washington's understanding of its interests as well as common allied interests.

David Watt of Chatham House, London's counterpart to the Council on Foreign Relations, wrote last week that Angola adds a strain on the Atlantic alliance.

The show of U.S. bravado in the Libyan plane incident and the decision to produce the neutron warhead because, in Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger's words, "the allies can't be allowed a veto over U.S. defense policy," led Mr. Watt to conclude: "The administration has still not grasped that if it demands unwavering support and economic sacrifice from friends, it must accept some limitation on its own freedom of action."

A High State Department official confessed recently that U.S.-European relations have not been so poor in 30 years. Both sides have contributed, but it's not in interest of the United States to let things get worse.

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On Turning Water Into Vinegar

By George F. Will

ASPEN, Colo. — Although hikers sometimes try, man can not live by granola bars alone. Hikers out here like to live by nature's sweetest drink, water dripped from high mountain streams. But even that may be becoming problematic.

It is not surprising that fish in Adirondack lakes are being killed by rain which, falling through the tangy air of the Northeast, acquires the acidity of lemon juice. But now some high Colorado mountain lakes and streams receive rain and snow with an acidity almost as strong as raw vinegar.

So even clean-air policies are, in a sense, water policies. And water policies will become national preoccupations in this decade.

One-quarter of the water used in the United States depends on ancient underground deposits — aquifers — built up over millennia but depletable in decades. The nation's estimated 59,000 trillion gallons of ground water are 45 times the volume of Lake Michigan, and many times the amount of water that has flowed from the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico in the last 200 years. But between 1950 and 1980, annual consumption of ground water more than doubled to about 25 trillion gallons. Every day the nation takes 21 billion gallons more from the ground than seeps back into deposits.

The thickness of major water beds varies from 200 to 1,000 feet, and in Texas and Kansas the water table has been falling between two and five feet a year. California farmers are pumping 2 million acre-feet (652 billion gallons) more than is replaced each year. In parts of California's San Joaquin valley, the land has sunk 29 feet as groundwater has been pumped, and the compression of the land makes it impossible to fully recharge the aquifer.

As fresh water drains from aquifers, salt water from oceans or underground salt deposits can seep in. Small amounts can make aquifer water undrinkable for millennia. Waste from feedlots, fertilizers and pesticides and erosion from farmland, and bacteria from sewage pollute groundwater. Salt spread promiscuously on icy highways finds its way into aquifers; in many Massachusetts communities people on low-sodium diets are advised to drink bottled water.

The Ogallala aquifer, with a volume equivalent to that of Lake Huron, serves hundreds of millions of farm acres in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. Irrigation takes more water from the Ogallala than the entire flow of the Colorado River, but in five of the six states irrigated acreage is declining, and the aquifer may be effectively exhausted in 40 years.

An average of 4.2 trillion gallons of precipitation falls on the contiguous 48 states daily, but 92 percent evaporates immediately or runs off, unused, to oceans. More water must be captured for use and more used water must be recycled. And agriculture, which accounts for 87 percent of used water, must use it more efficiently. Today, unreasonably cheap water encourages, for example, wasteful "flood irrigation." The runoff washes into streams hundreds of thousands of tons of mineral salts which accumulate in, and damage, lands that use the water downstream.

U.S. agriculture, the principal sustainer of the nation's standard of living, is among the most science-intensive industries. It will — when spurred by rising prices — make extraordinary efficiencies in water use. Already some Western fields are flecked with little reflectors that enable lasers to guide graders that level fields to within a one percent variation, thereby

minimizing runoff. This and other technologies should enable water savings of 25 to 50 percent.

What is less certain is a sensible water policy from Washington, where at least 70 congressional committees are involved. Furthermore, states are fiercely protective of their traditional rights regarding water. But the doctrine of "states' rights" is nowhere more anachronistic than regarding water, and not just in the West. For example, Boston, which loses about one-third of its water through leakage from its ancient system, has aroused resistance from Canada to New York with a proposal to pump more Connecticut River water.

But the Reagan administration is chock-full of Westerners blind to the connection, philosophical as well as etymological, between conservation and conservatism, property understood. The administration is apt to defend the traditional Washington role regarding water, primarily a role of providing subsidized water for the West — a tradition dating from the days when westward migration had to be encouraged.

Out West, detestation of the federal government by "sagebrush rebels" stops well short of a desire for fewer reclamation dollars. And reverence for the market stops well short of a belief that users should pay market value for water.

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Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must include the writer's address and telephone number. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not request anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit them.

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1981

U.S. Debates Gold-Backed Dollar Monetarists Take Heat as Supply-Siders Build Campaign

By Caroline Adkinson Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Four years ago, when the Republicans first proposed the Kemp-Roth supply-side tax bill, few people took the idea seriously...

whatever the remedy is, we're going to get out of all our problems painlessly and easily. That, I think, is an illusion, he said, adding that he would advise the president not to go back to the gold standard at this time.



A worker at a London precious-metals dealer melts down old jewelry into gold bars. Some Reagan officials believe pegging the dollar to gold, the supply of which grows relatively slowly, would help bring the money supply and inflation under control.

Two Top Banks Trim Prime Rate; Wall Street Prices Close Off 10.75

NEW YORK — The stock market got off to a strong start Monday after two major banks cut their prime rate to 20 percent from 20 1/2 percent.

schedule of offerings this week, erased any technical support the market had, they said. Bond prices fell as much as 2 1/2 points, leaving the benchmark 13 1/2's at its record low of 94 1/4.

budget deficit for fiscal 1982 will not exceed \$42.5 billion. Meanwhile, the Commerce Department reported that sales of new single-family homes increased 2.4 percent in July to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 420,000.

Foreign Competitors Draw U.S. Warning

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration intends to enforce U.S. antitrust laws against foreign businessmen if they attempt to reduce competition in U.S. markets.

Institutions Shed Oil Stocks in 2d Quarter

By Charles J. Elia AP-Dow Jones

NEW YORK — Investment institutions turned even more bullish on oil stocks in the second quarter than they were in the first. Overall, however, the institutions were pouring money into other sectors of the market as the current quarter began.

first quarter, their net sales of oil stocks totaled \$1.4 billion. Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. again was a major seller of the energy issues.

broadcasting, forest product and newspaper stocks. The biggest additions to holdings were in telephone and electric utility stocks, with net increases of \$1.2 billion and \$666 million, respectively.

U.S. Dollar Shows Strength Despite Cut in Prime Rate

NEW YORK — The U.S. dollar continued to strengthen Monday despite a drop in the prime rate. The dollar firmed to 2.4527 Deutsche marks at midsession.

opening on speculation that the assassination of the president and premier of Iran might sustain higher levels in the short term, dealers said.

Trading was very quiet and thin, reflecting the closing of the London market for a bank holiday, dealers noted.

French Rate Reduction PARIS — The Bank of France cut its money market intervention rate to 17 percent from 17 1/2 percent at its tender to buy first category paper, money dealers said Monday.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

U.S.-German Coal Project Reportedly in Danger

BONN — A proposed joint U.S.-West German coal gasification plant project in Wyoming is in danger of being canceled, a spokesman for project member Ruhrgas said Monday.

Volvo Says Group Profit Fell in First Half

GOTEBORG, Sweden — Volvo, the Swedish automaker, said Monday its preliminary group profit, excluding the acquired industrial holding company, Beijerinvest, fell to 563 million kronor (\$108.06 million) in the first half of 1981 from 605 million kronor a year earlier.

Paribas (Suisse) Is Silent on Ownership Rumors

ZURICH — A spokesman for Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) declined to comment on Bourse rumors here that Swiss ownership of the Geneva bank might be increased.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 31, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

Table with columns for currency, rate, and other financial data. Includes sub-section for Dollar Values.

Japan Firms Face Curb on Convertible Euromarket Issues

AP-Dow Jones

TOKYO — The Finance Ministry is acting to stem the flow of convertible bonds issued in Europe by Japanese concerns, but the informal controls will still allow for considerable growth in the volume of new issues in September.

they and the issuing companies had sought, the sources said. Details of the ministry's notification were sketchy.

below the amount that Japanese concerns had hoped to issue in September alone. Including Swiss franc denominated bonds, which have accounted for nearly 40 percent of all convertible bonds issued in Europe lately, Japanese companies issued about \$500 million in bonds in Europe in June, sources said.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 31

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	5 Yr. P/E	Div. Yield	High	Low	Close	Change
12 1/2	12 1/2	AA	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAA	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAB	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAC	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAD	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAE	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAF	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAG	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAH	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAI	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAJ	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAK	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAL	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAM	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAN	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAO	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAP	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAQ	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAR	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAS	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAT	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAU	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAV	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAW	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAX	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAY	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAZ	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAB	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAC	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAD	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAE	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAF	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAG	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAH	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAI	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAJ	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAK	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAL	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAM	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAN	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAO	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAP	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAQ	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAR	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAS	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAT	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAU	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAV	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAW	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAX	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAY	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAZ	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAB	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAC	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAD	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAE	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAF	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAG	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAH	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAI	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAJ	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAK	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAL	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAM	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAN	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAO	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAP	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAQ	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAR	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAS	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAT	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAU	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAV	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAW	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAX	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAY	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00
12 1/2	12 1/2	AAAZ	10.0	0.00	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	0.00

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Matthöfer Cuts Budget Plan Further



Hans Matthöfer

BONN — West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer has announced a proposal for an austere 1982 federal budget with government spending of 240.1 billion Deutsche marks, up by 3.9 percent over this year but reflecting a further cut of 700 million DM from the figure the Cabinet proposed July 30 as a guideline.

ment spending would increase by an annual average of 4 percent in the years after 1982, reaching 268.7 billion DM in 1985. No change is planned in the budget's major allocation, Labor Ministry spending, which would remain at 54.425 billion DM.

Flap in U.S. Over Savers Certificates Leads Chase to Drop Bonus Plan

By Sandra Salmans New York Times Service NEW YORK — In a move that could set a precedent for other banks and thrift institutions, Chase Manhattan Bank has announced that it is abandoning a much-publicized 40-percent interest bonus for investors who sign up early for the government's new "All Savers" certificate program.

news program "Issues and Answers." A Chase spokesman, Fraser Seitel, said that "the IRS's announcement has introduced a good deal of uncertainty." He added that "the decision is to pull the program until we get further clarification."

In the last week, many thrift institutions have been offering — and heavily advertising — interest rates as high as 50 percent on an annualized basis to savers up to Oct. 1, with the condition that the money then be converted into the one-year "All Savers" certificates authorized by Congress.

Associations. He suggested that such savers might have already used their right to tax-free treatment in the savings certificate program.

\$1,000 in interest tax-free, and married couples up to \$2,000. By law, interest paid on the certificates will be equal to 70-percent of the rates on one-year Treasury bills, which market analysts expect to be anywhere from 15 percent to 17 percent.

Thrifts Suspend Repurchases NEW YORK (Reuter) — Representatives of a number of savings and loan associations said Monday that they had ceased offering repurchase agreements that afforded high yields to customers signing up early for tax-saver certificates.

U.S. Supply-Siders Gear Up Debate Over Return to Gold Standard

(Continued from Page 7) slow, steady growth of money and credit, which governments are otherwise unable or unwilling to promise.

cannot be satisfied by the restricted supply, so the price, or interest rate, has risen. But if interest rates are forced up because money is tight, it makes no difference whether money growth is limited by being tied to gold or some other money rule.

serve, they would accept lower interest rates and lower wage increases now in the expectation of lower inflation in the future.

rates. But most have so far resisted the blandishments of the gold advocates.

standard stabilizing our monetary system would be in for a surprise if the United States returned to gold, Mr. Ture added.

stable over decades, there were considerable swings from year to year. Wholesale prices in the United States were roughly the same in 1914 as in 1981, according to the Federal Reserve Bank in St. Louis.

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of OPPORTUNITY FUND OVERSEAS N.V. (Established at 6 John B. Gonsiraweg, Curacao N.A.)

OECD Predicts Portuguese Economy Will Slow While Inflation Increases

PARIS — Portugal faces slower growth, higher inflation and a wider balance-of-payments deficit this year and next, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said Monday.

last year, reflecting the easing of price controls and the highest cost of imported goods. Prices will continue to rise at the same rate next year, the report said.

From a practical viewpoint, a golden lid on money would work on the economy just as any other tight money policy: through restricting output and employment growth. Wage and price increases would collide with the limited supply of money.

er, said earlier the 1982 model year may mark a change in its normal pattern of ordering relatively small quarterly price increases.

GM's stiff tentative price increase also was seen as a tactic to encourage sales of leftover 1981 models.

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Table with columns for 12 months, 6 months, 3 months rates for various countries including Aden, Afghanistan, Africa, etc.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 31

Table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for August 31, 1981. Includes columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices including Chicago Futures, New York Futures, and various agricultural products.

Market Summary

Market Summary table showing NYSE Most Active, Volume, and Dow Jones Averages.

Standard & Poors

Standard & Poors table showing NYSE Index and Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

International Monetary Market

International Monetary Market table showing exchange rates for various currencies.

Cash Prices

Cash Prices table showing prices for various commodities.

Commodity Indexes

Commodity Indexes table showing index values for various commodity groups.

U.K. Firms See Weak Economy

Article discussing the weak economy in the UK and its impact on manufacturing and exports.

Quarterly in Canadian Funds

Table of quarterly returns for Canadian funds.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto Stock Exchange closing prices for August 28, 1981.

Montreal Stocks

Table of Montreal Stock Exchange closing prices for August 28, 1981.

Canadian Indexes

Table of Canadian Indexes including AMEX Index and Floating Rate Notes.

Paris Commodity

Table of Paris Commodity prices for August 31, 1981.

Tokyo Exchange

Table of Tokyo Exchange rates for August 31, 1981.

Advertisement for International Income Fund, providing details on investment options and returns.

Advertisement for Gold Options and Valeurs White Weld S.A., detailing investment products.

Advertisement for European Stock Markets, listing various European indices and market data.

Advertisement for Floating Rate Notes and Selected Over-the-Counter, providing details on financial instruments.

Advertisement for Selected Over-the-Counter, listing various over-the-counter securities and their prices.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 31

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of AMEX stock closing prices for August 31, 1981, listing various stocks and their prices.

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS U.S.\$75 million Bonds Loan 1976/83 at Floating Rate. The rate of interest applicable for the six months period beginning on September 1st, 1981 and set by the reference agent is 19 1/4% annually.

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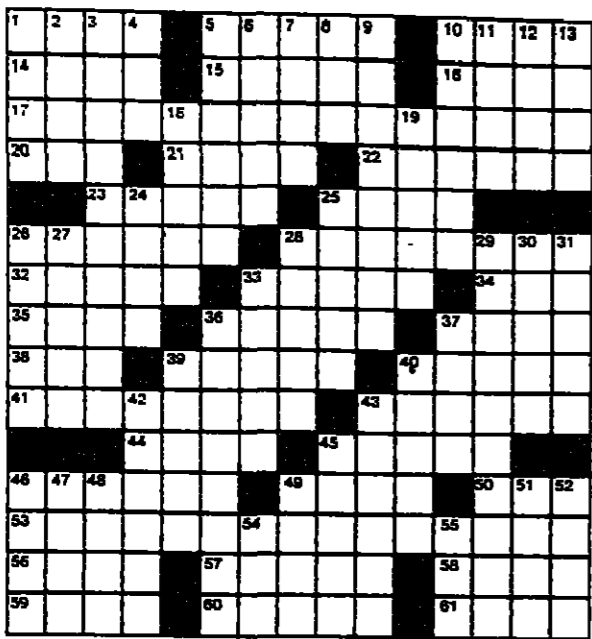
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International Restaurant Guide. FRANCE: PARIS - RIGHT BANK, GOLDENBERG JO, L'EUROPEEN, MOISSON DU CIEL, LE PETIT RICHE, PUB SAINT-LAZARE, TSE YANG. PARIS - LEFT BANK, ASSIETTE AU BEURRE, LA PETITE CHAISE, LES MINISTERS, LE MODULE. GREECE: ATHENS/PSYCHICO, DIOSCURI. SWITZERLAND: PULLY - LAUSANNE, AU VIEUX CAVEAU. HOLLAND: AMSTERDAM - SCHIPHOL, SHERATON SCHIPHOL INN.

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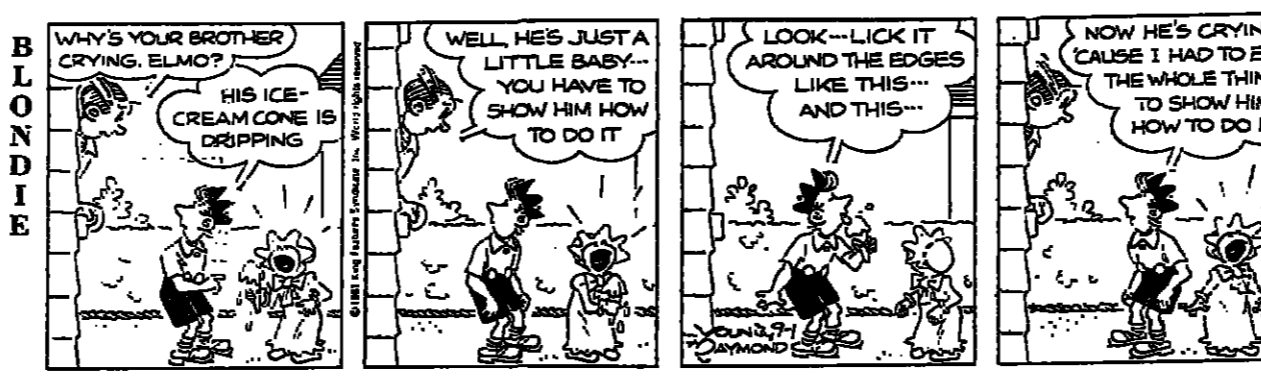
By Eugene T. Malesska



- ACROSS
1 Defense force
5 December
10 Balgownie
14 Admirer
15 Dote on
17 Window park
18 National Park
20 Underground
21 Bad actors
22 Boat on a
23 Resources
25 Region of SW
26 Jane Wyatt's
28 Effective:
32 Resembling a
33 Pleasure boat
34 Ethan Allen's
35 On the...
36 Fall to follow
37 These come
38 Black cuckoo
39 Biblical
40 Satchmo
41 Visionaries
42 Bob or
43 One of the
45 French cup

WEATHER

Table with columns for HIGH, LOW, and weather conditions for various cities like ALABAMA, ALGERIA, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BERLIN, BOSTON, BRUSSELS, BUCHAREST, BUDAPEST, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPENHAGEN, COSTA DEL SOL, DAMASCUS, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, HELSINKI, HONG KONG, HOUSTON, ISTANBUL, JERUSALEM, LAS PALMAS, LIMA, LISBON, LONDON, LOS ANGELES.



BOOKS

CAMERA LUCIDA
Reflections on Photography
By Roland Barthes
Translated by Richard Howard. 110 pp. \$10.95. Hill Wang/Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 19 Union Square West, New York 10003. Reviewed by Andy Grundberg

DESPITE a spate of writings on photography in recent years... Susan Sontag's "On Photography," Janet Malcolm's "Diana & Nikon," Max Kozloff's "Photography & Fascination,"... the posthumous publication of Roland Barthes' thoughts on the medium raises unusually high expectations...

Barthes' attempt to shift from a critical discourse to a more intimate mode is not fully accomplished, though, and much of "Camera Lucida" reads like a battle between the two languages. Following his "old" manner, he categorizes the effects that photographs can have upon viewers...

"Camera Lucida" is at its most compelling when the text (Barthes' analysis of photography, and the ways it can be thought about) gives way to a subtle but poignant growing awareness of his mother, whom he had lived, marked a drastic change in his life, and "Camera Lucida" is, in a sense, almost a tragic way, a record of his attempts to come to terms with grief...

The ultimate effect of punctum is the intimation of death. This Barthes realizes in the personal context of his bereavement over the still recent death of his mother, looking at a portrait of her as a young girl (a picture he declined to reproduce in "Camera Lucida"), he sees that her death implies his own. From this he arrives at the broad conclusion that every photograph contains the sign of his death, and that the essence of photography is

BRIDGE
AGAINST five clubs doubled, West led the spade king, South won in dummy, led to the heart ace and cross-trick in the major suits...

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
Unscramble these four 'Jumbles,' one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.
CHURS
USSEO
TADISS
CANTIG

DENNIS THE MENACE
FORGET WHAT THE DOCTOR SAID ABOUT FIVE YEARS, MRS. MITCHELL, ACTUALLY HE'D LIKE TO SEE HIM AGAIN IN ABOUT SIX MONTHS.

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BANK OF WYOMING
BANK OF ZURICH

Art Buchwald

The Biltmore Dream

WASHINGTON — Well, they went and tore down the Biltmore Hotel in New York the other day —



Buchwald

I never happened, but I was prepared if it did. Every weekend I took a seat in the lobby waiting for a dumb joke from Harvard, Princeton, Yale or West Point to

Big Mac Barred In Hampstead

LONDON — The golden arches of McDonald's, the world's largest hamburger chain, will not be rising in the London village of Hampstead.

stand up one of those perfect creatures so I could make my move. My plan was quite simple. I would get out of my chair and saunter over to the sobbing lady and offer her a clean handkerchief.

Obviously, in my fantasy when she heard I was about to go off to a war, all reason would leave her and we would both remember the Biltmore Hotel (Room 345) for the rest of our lives.

As I said before, nothing like this ever happened, but the fantasy did manage to get me through some hot days and cold nights in the years that followed.

Kathleen Tynan

Widow of an Angry Young Man Seeks Data for a Look Back in Fondness

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — Kathleen Tynan, the widow of the English drama critic Kenneth Tynan, who died last summer in California, is preparing to write the life of her late husband.



Kathleen Tynan plans biography.

Mrs. Tynan lives in New York City now, but she is visiting France and England to collect material for the biography and to talk with those who knew Tynan.

A beautiful woman with long chestnut locks and smiling eyes, she is often mistaken for an actress. Although she has the poise that suggests historic training, she has never been on stage or screen.

"I thought Vanessa Redgrave, precisely on the mark as the young Agatha Christie, but there was fatal miscasting otherwise," she said more in sorrow than in anger.

"We moved to California five years ago. Ken was suffering from emphysema and we thought the mild climate would improve him. He was warned not to smoke and he did stop for awhile, but he found it impossible to write without puffing on a cigarette.

both on The Observer," she recalled. "We were married three years later. Ken gave up journalistic criticism to become adviser on plays at the National Theatre. He was often in the news after he was a newspaperman.

Seeking Facts Not Opinions The critic's widow, well aware that her late husband deliberately created as much hostility as he did admiration, is not so eager to have opinions about him — pro or con — as she is to discover facts about his life before she knew him.

PEOPLE: Lis Taylor and Husband

'Rescued' by Firemen

Actress Elizabeth Taylor and her husband, Sen. John Warner, were rescued from a burning restaurant by firefighters who took them aboard their fire truck and drove them to safety in crowded Manhattan traffic.

The Prix Jean Monnet, given by the Goethe Foundation of Basel, has been awarded to John J. McCloy, former president of the World Bank and former U.S. high commissioner to West Germany.

Alling White House press secretary James Brady received a personal telephone call from President Reagan and a salute in song from the White House press corps on his 41st birthday.

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